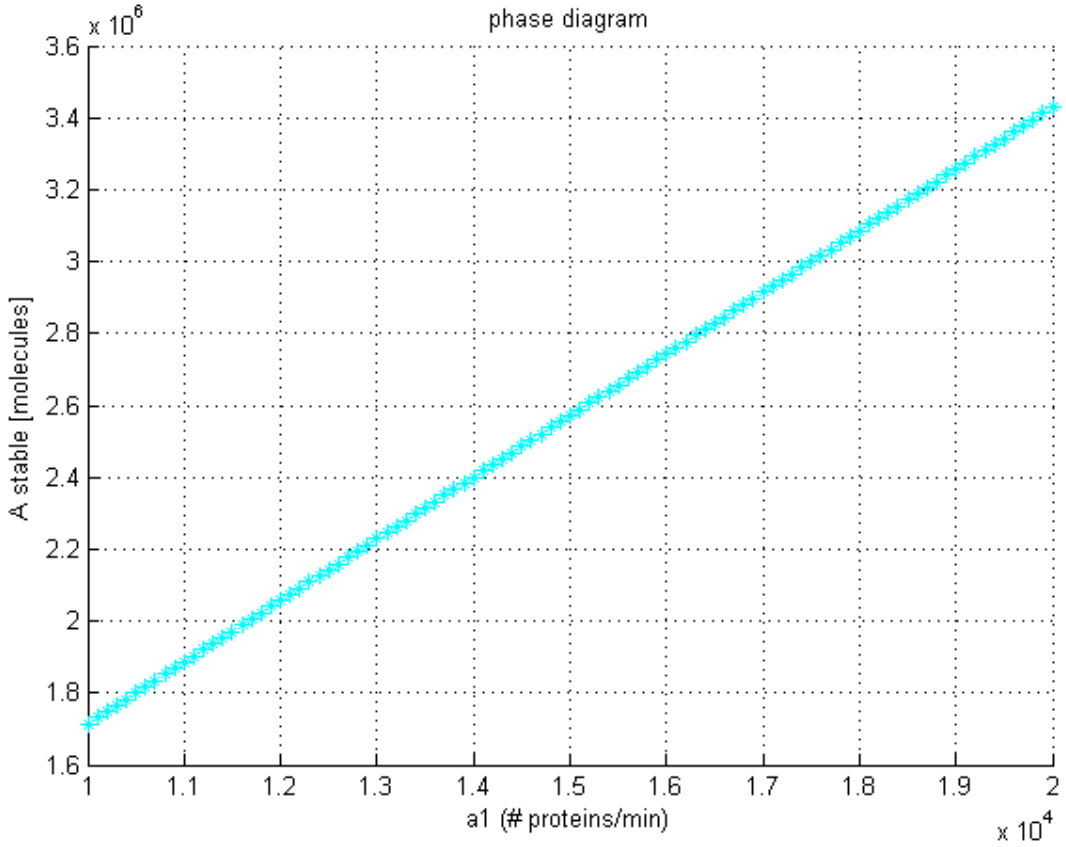

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 10000 to 20000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

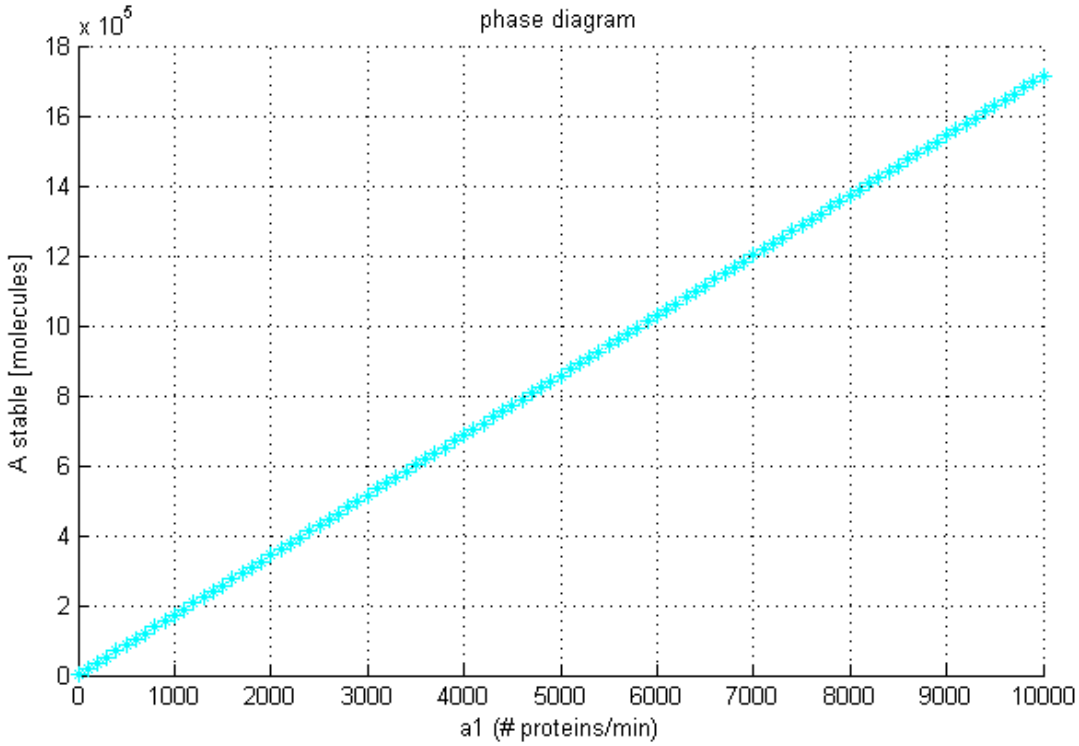

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

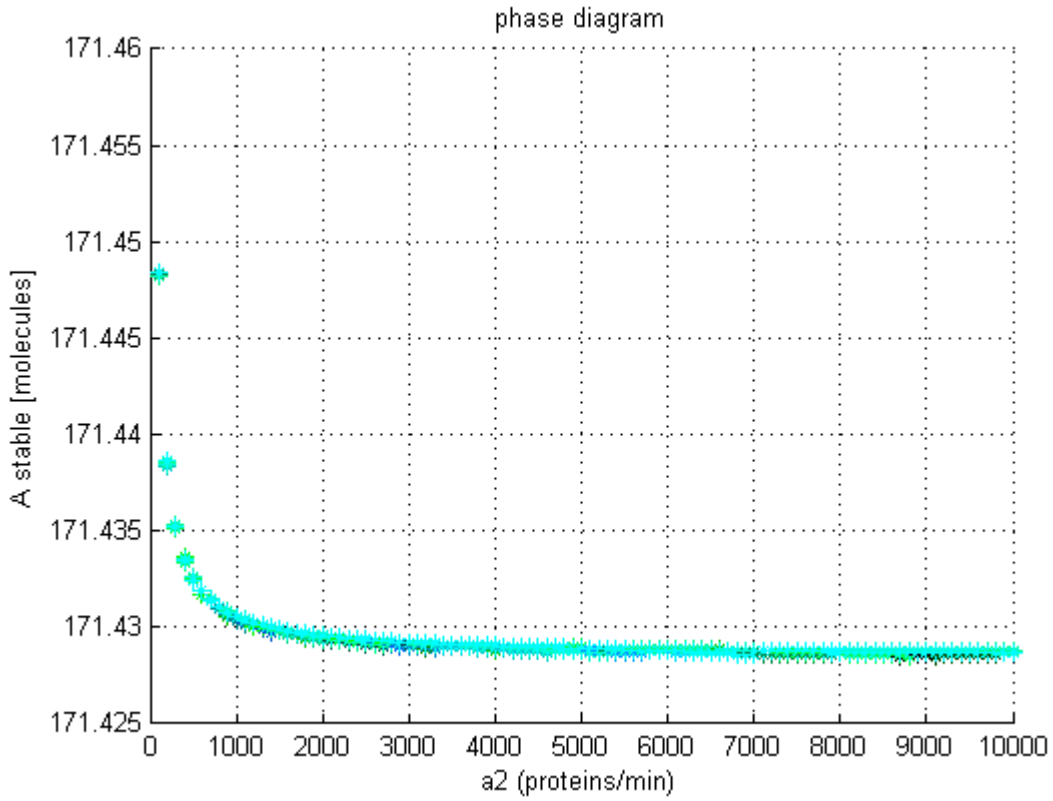

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a2, the basal transcription rate for pTREgx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 100 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

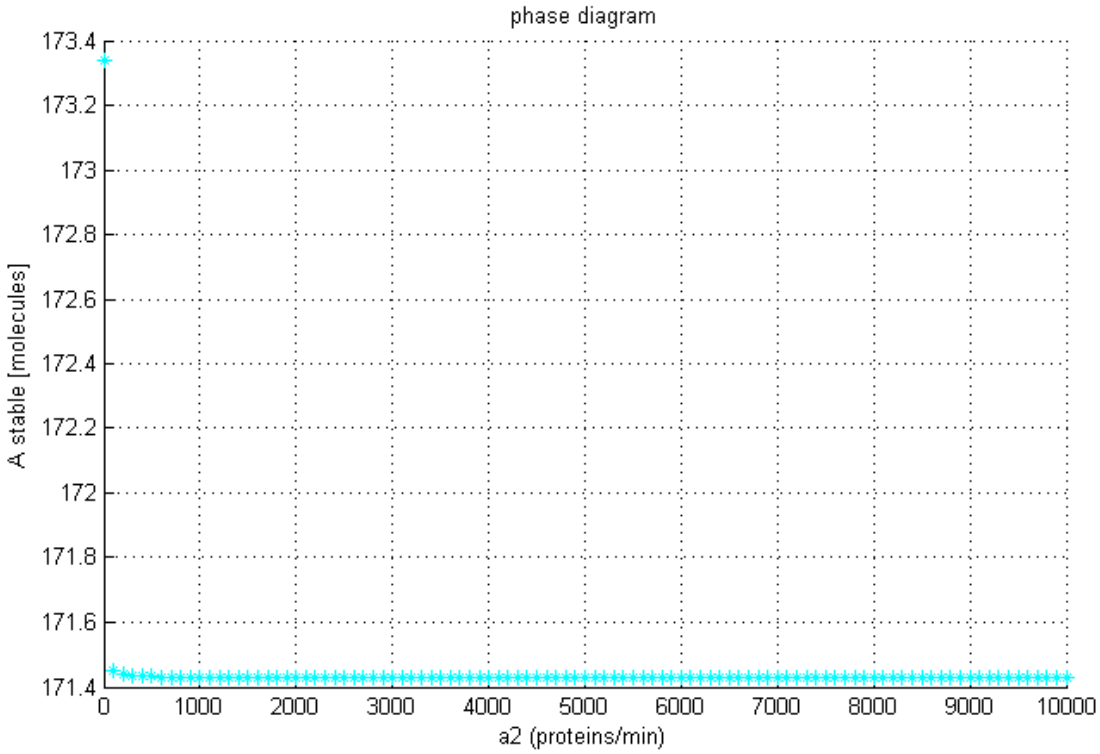

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a2, the basal transcription rate pTREgx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a2 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

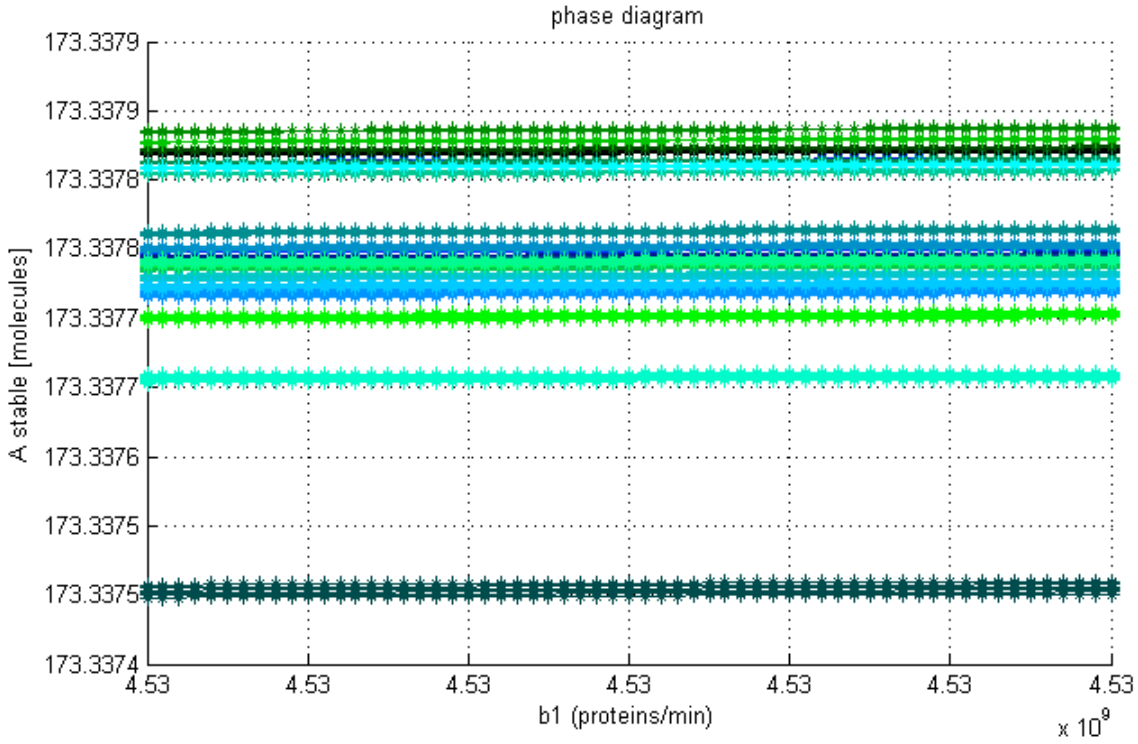

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b1, the maximal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b1 over a range from 4529999700 to 4530000300 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

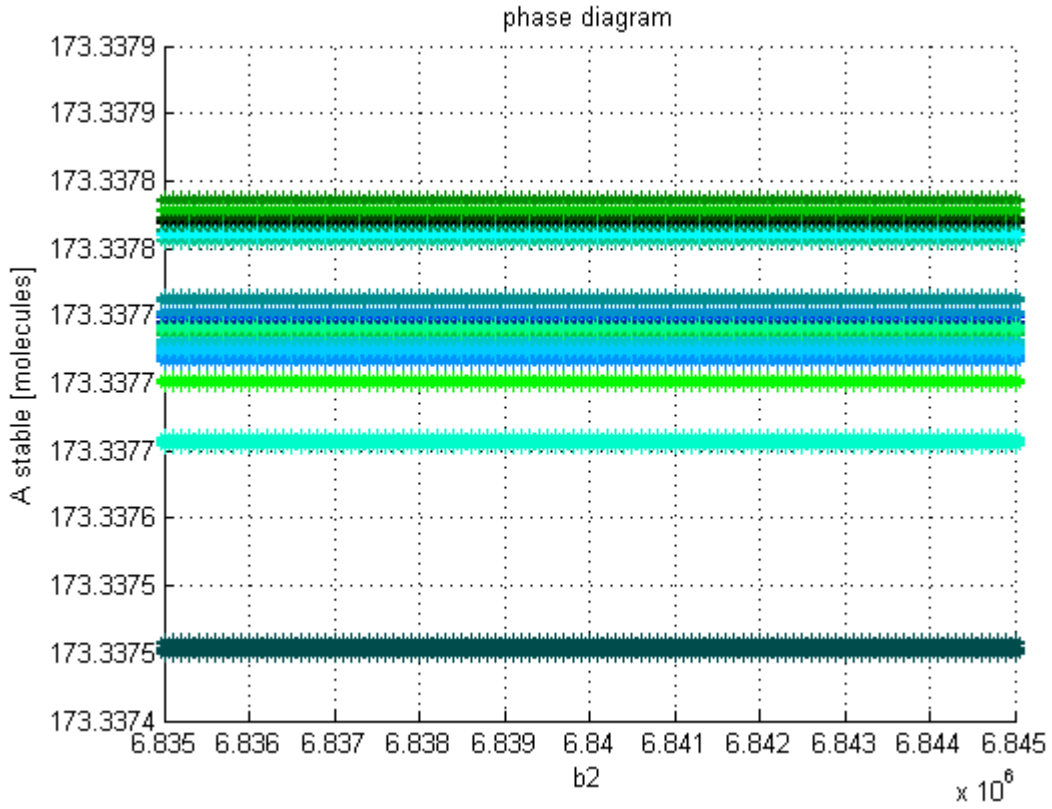

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b2, the maximal transcription rate pTREgx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b2 over a range from 6835000 to 6845000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

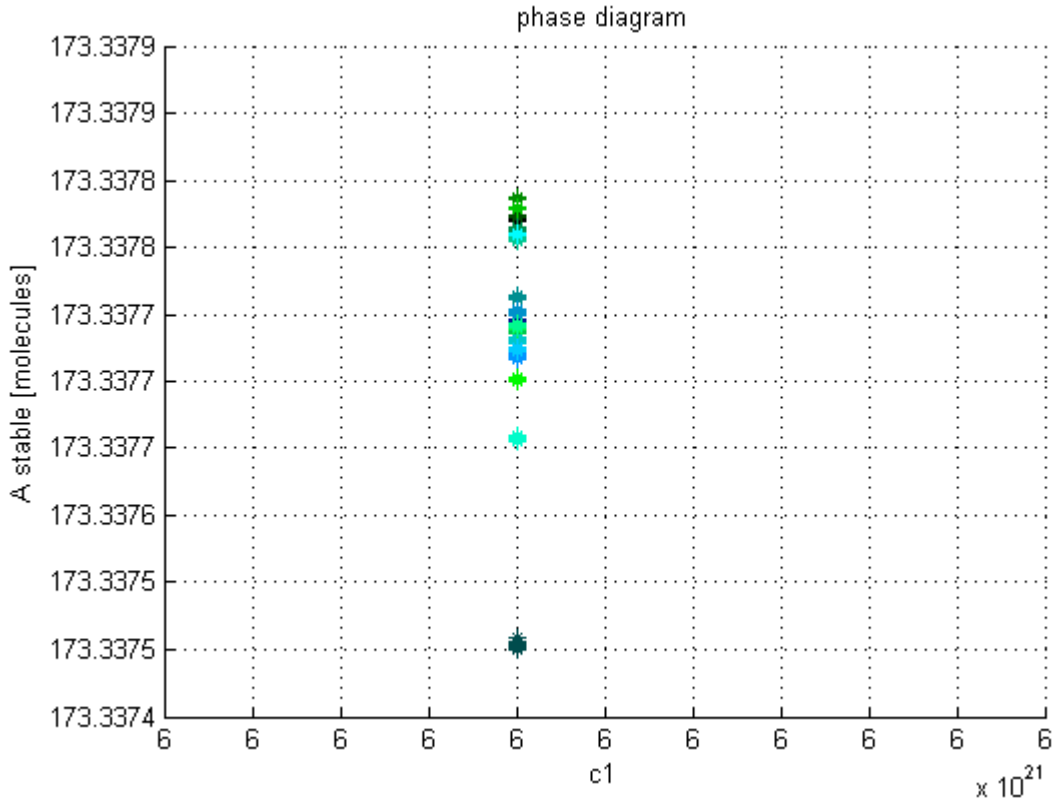

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter c1, the equilibrium constant GEV binding beta-estradiol, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter c1 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

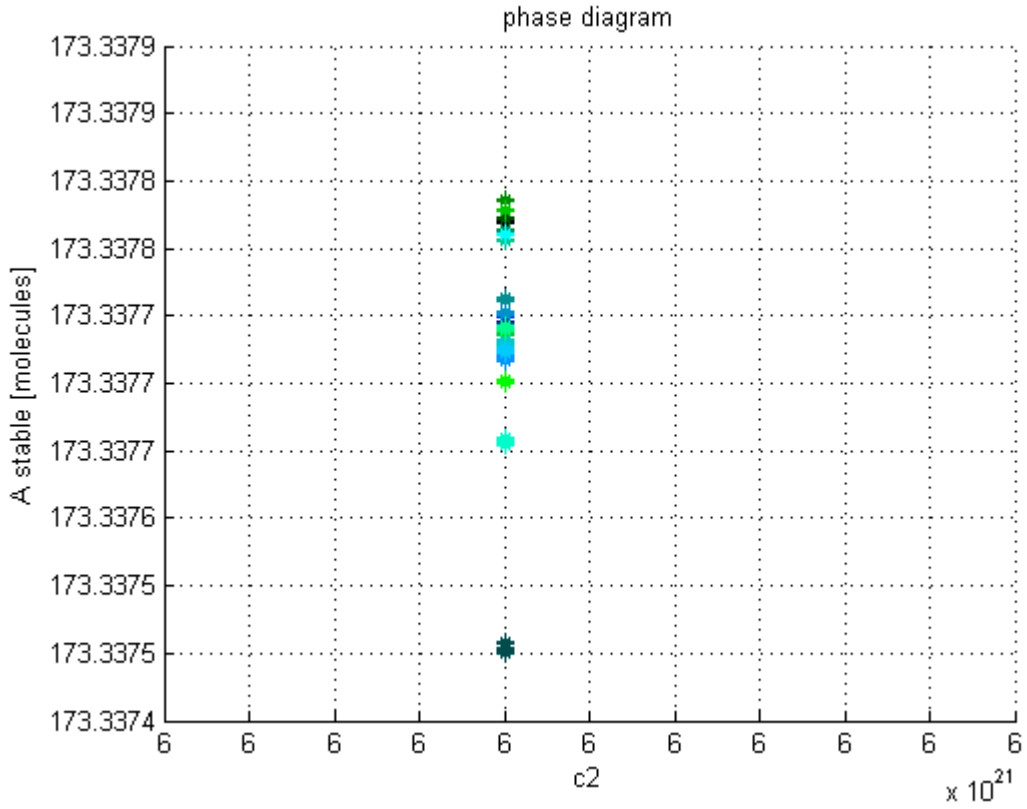

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter c2, the equilibrium constant rtTa binding aTc, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter c2 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

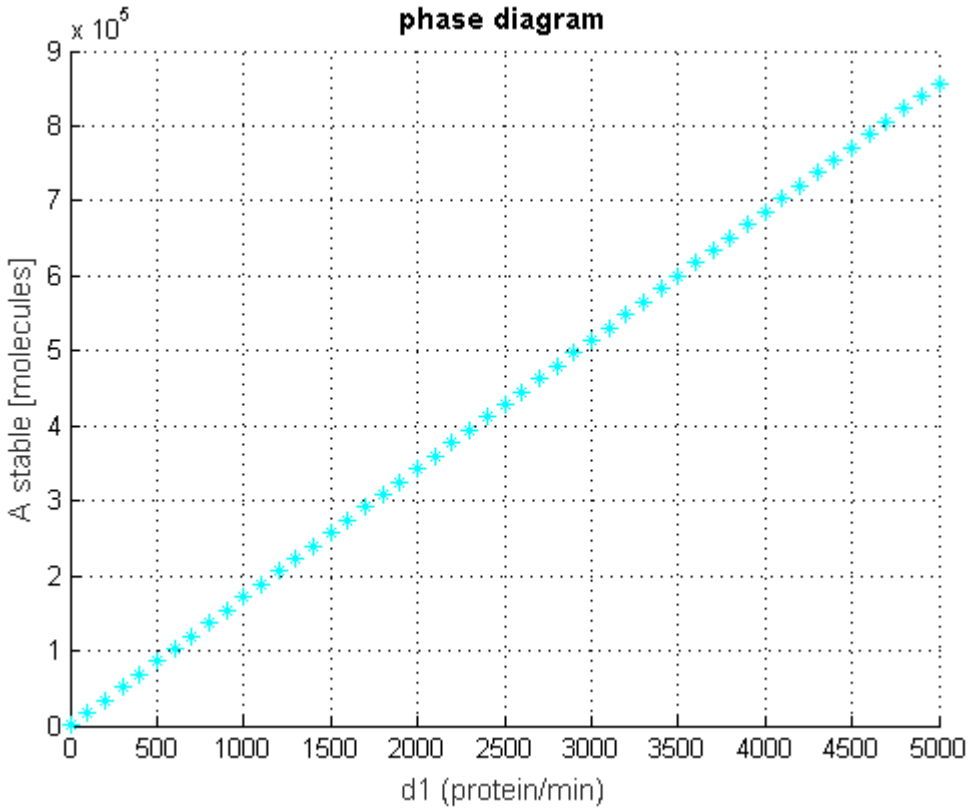

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter d1, the arbitrary constant for additive no 1 for pGEVtx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter d1 over a range from 0 to 5000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

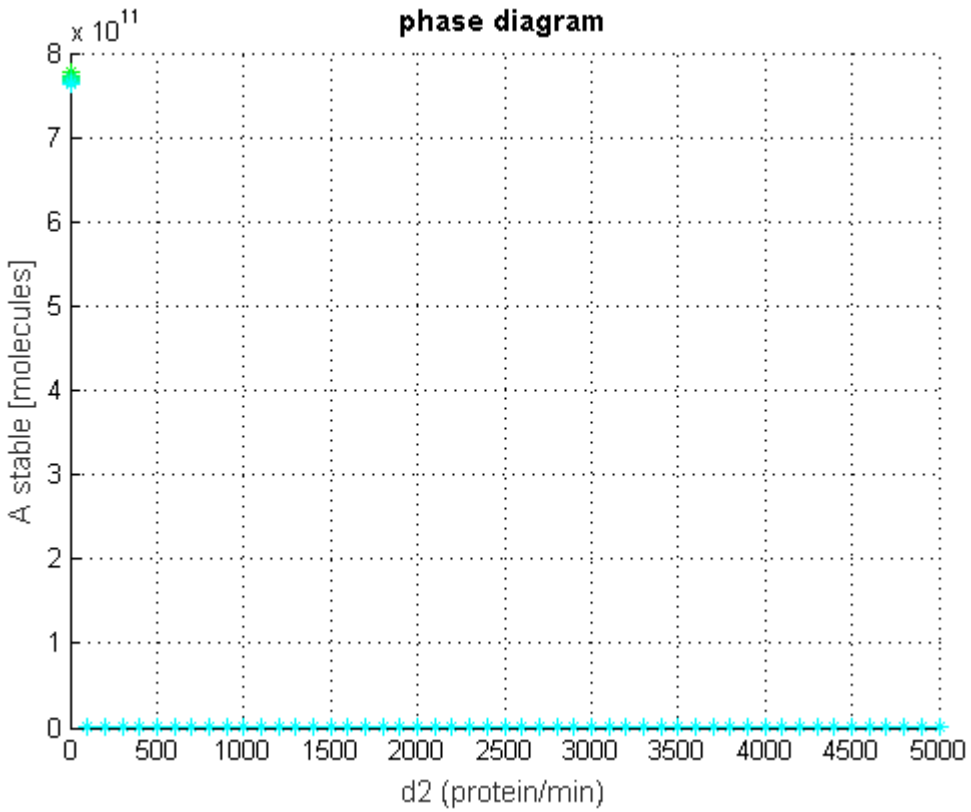

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter d2, the arbitrary constant for additive no 1 for pTREgx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter d2 over a range from 0 to 5000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

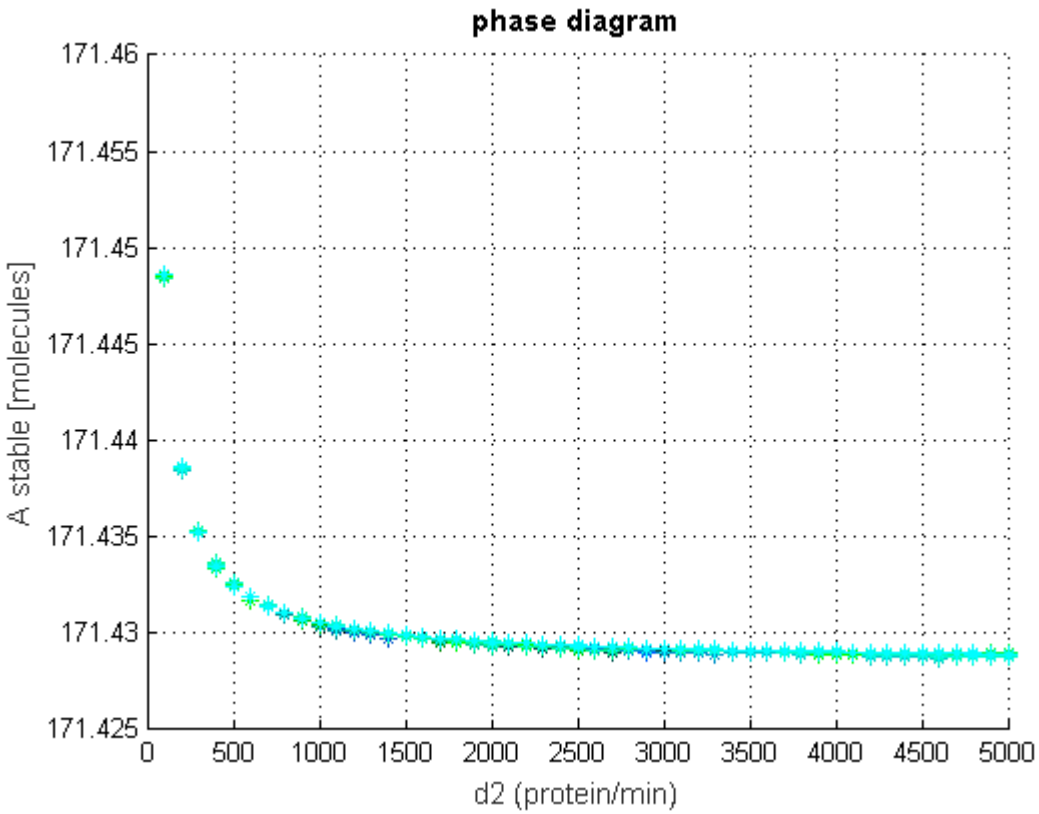

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter d2, the arbitrary constant for additive no 1 for pTREgx, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter d2 over a range from 100 to 5000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

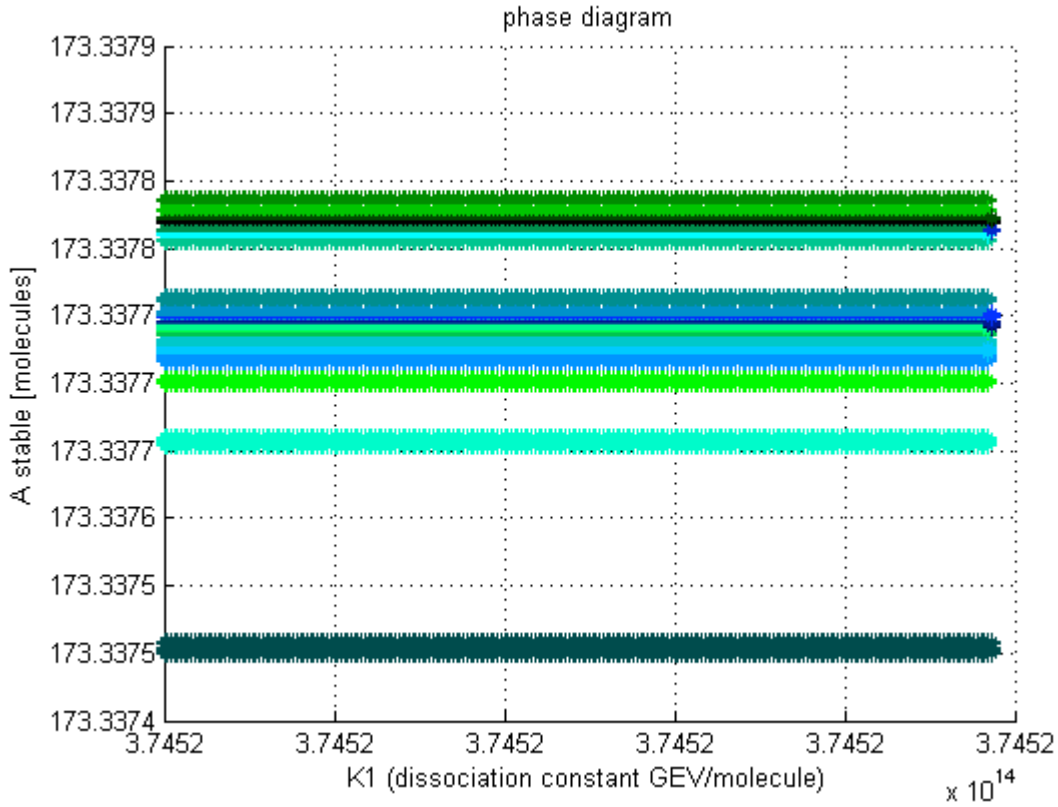

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K1, the dissociation constant of GEV/DNA, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K1 over a range from ($3.7452x10^{14}$-500) to ($3.7452x10^{14}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

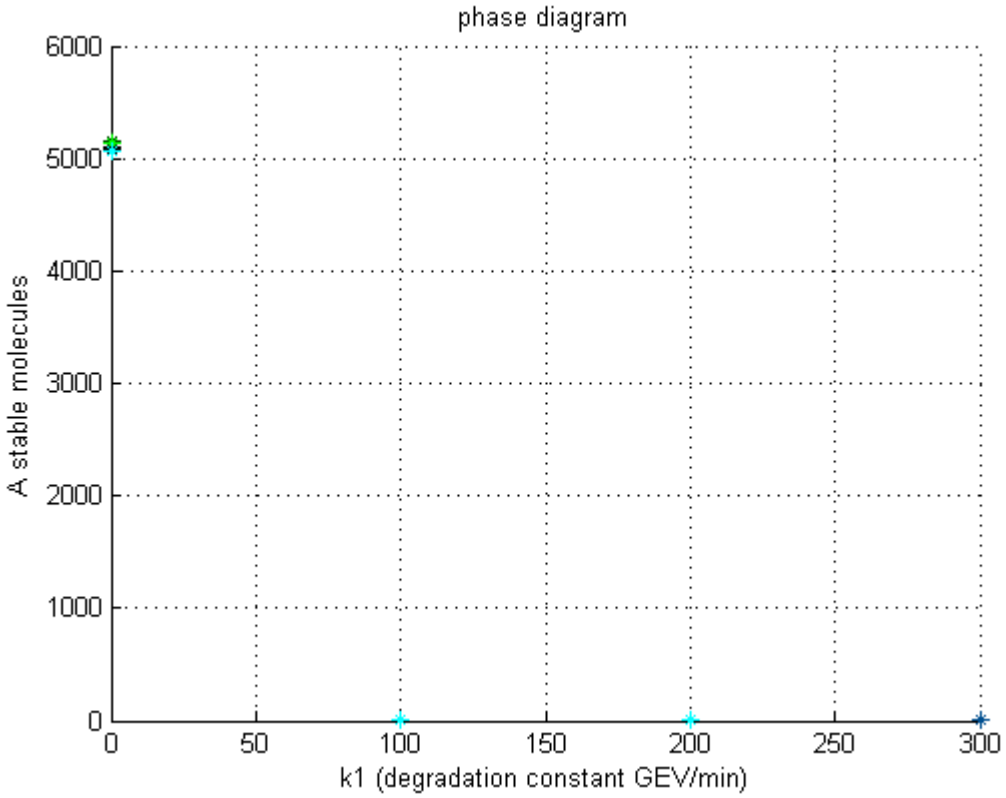

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k1, the degradation rate for GEV, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k1 over a range from 0 to 300 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

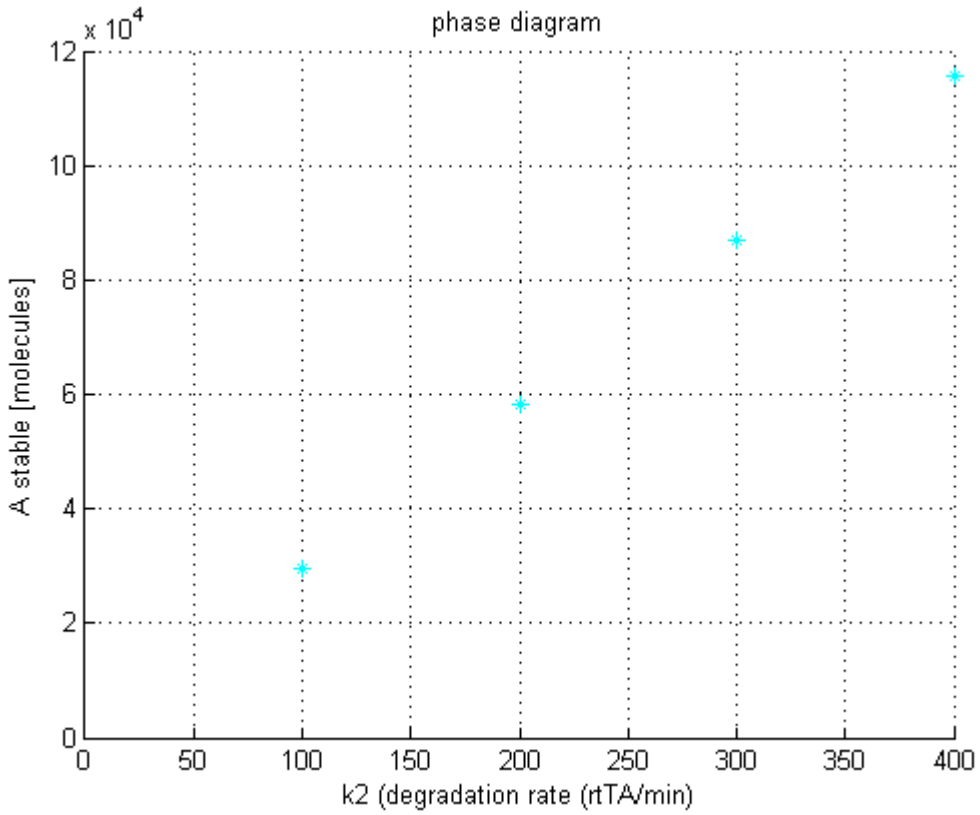

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k2, the degradation rate rtTa, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k2 over a range from 0 to 400 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

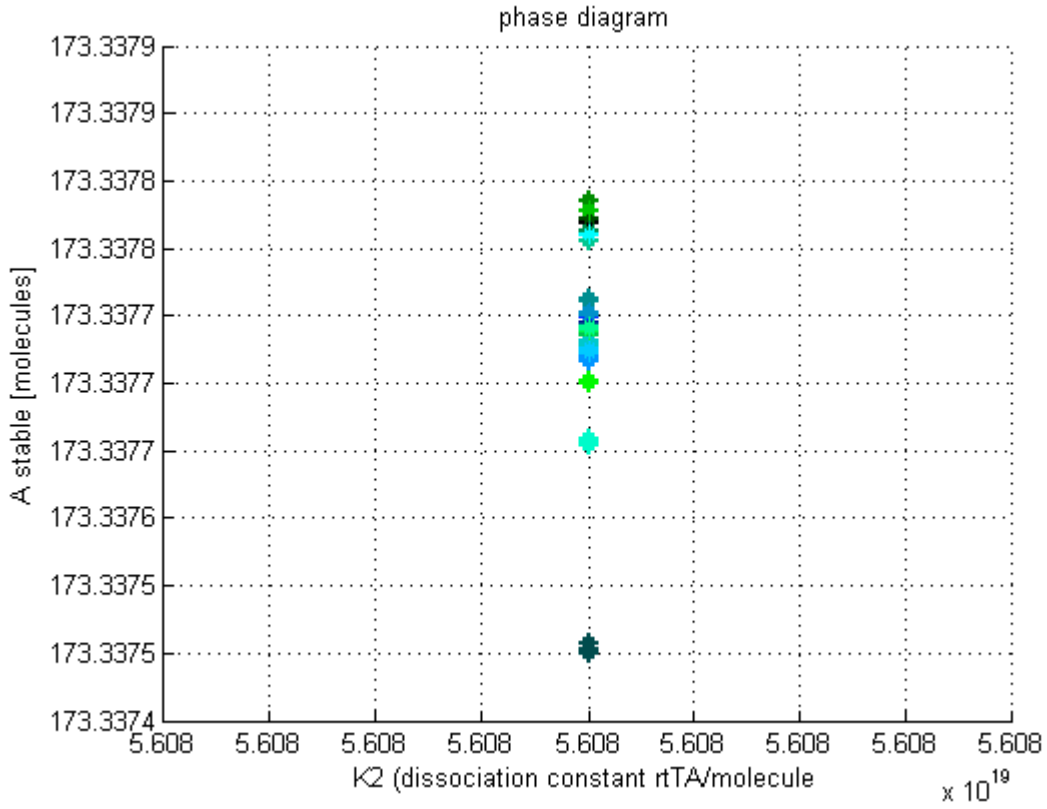

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K2, the dissociation constant of rtTa/DNA, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K2 over a range from ($5.608x10^{19}$-500) to ($5.608x10^{19}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

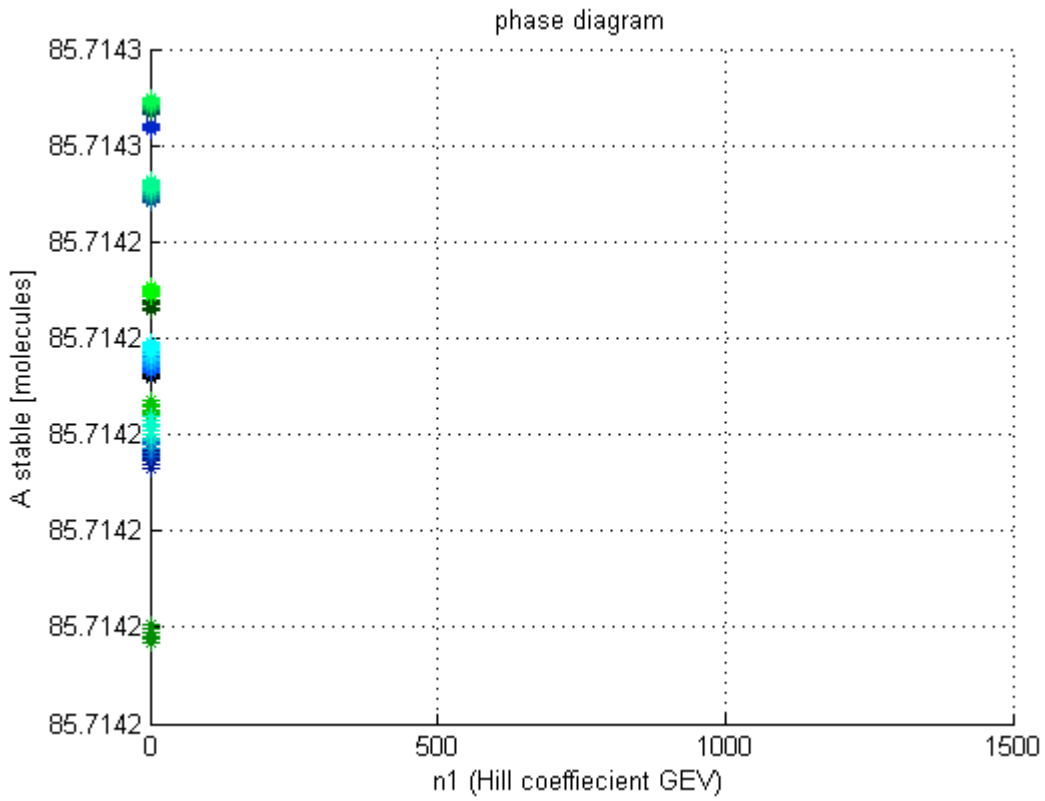

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n1, the GEV hill coefficient, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n1 over a range from 0 to 1500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

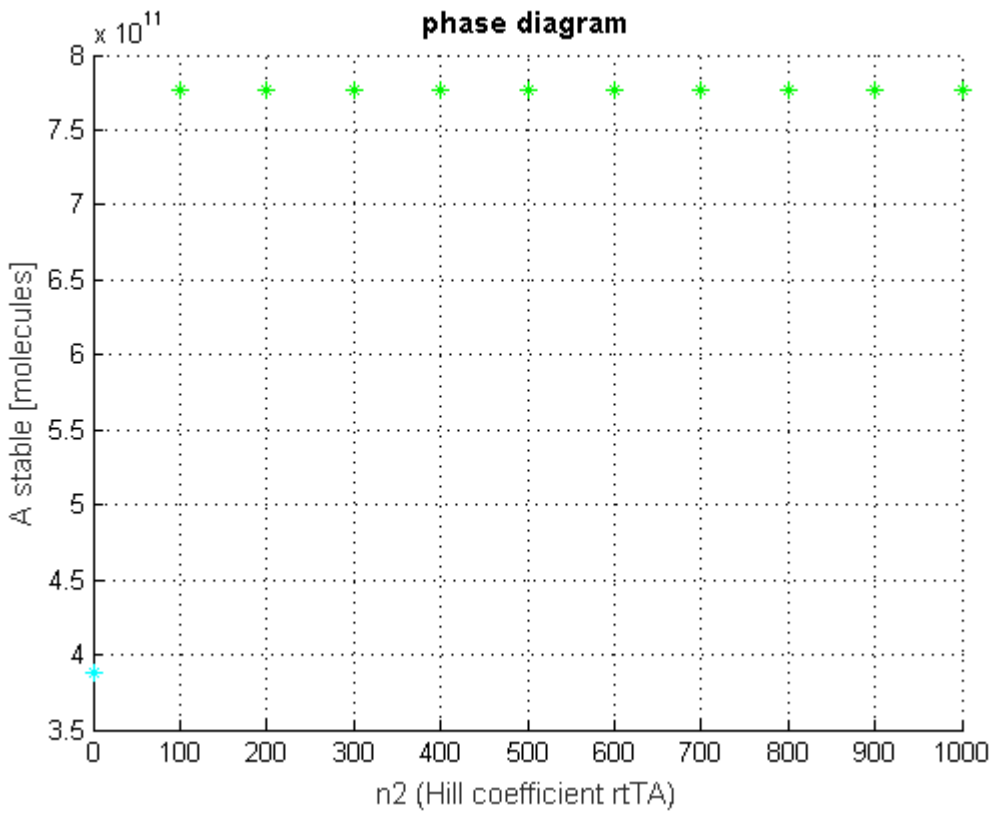

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n2, the rtTA hill coefficient, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n2 over a range from 0 to 1000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

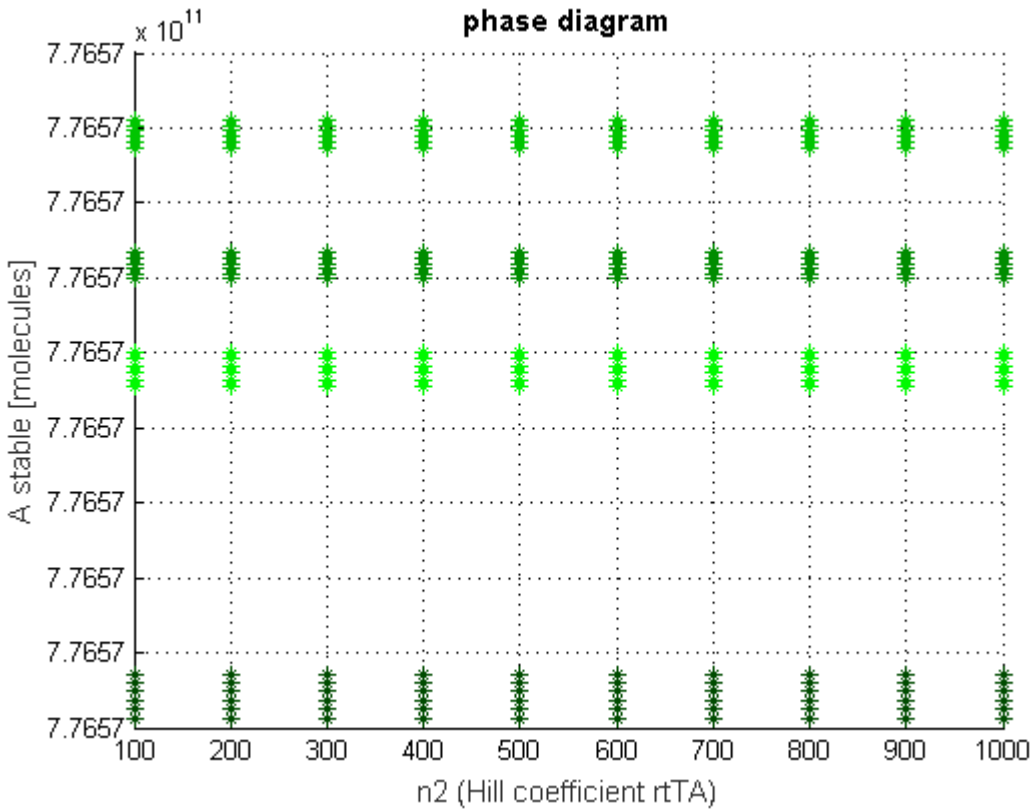

Figure 2: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n2, the rtTA hill coefficient, using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n2 over a range from 100 to 1000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

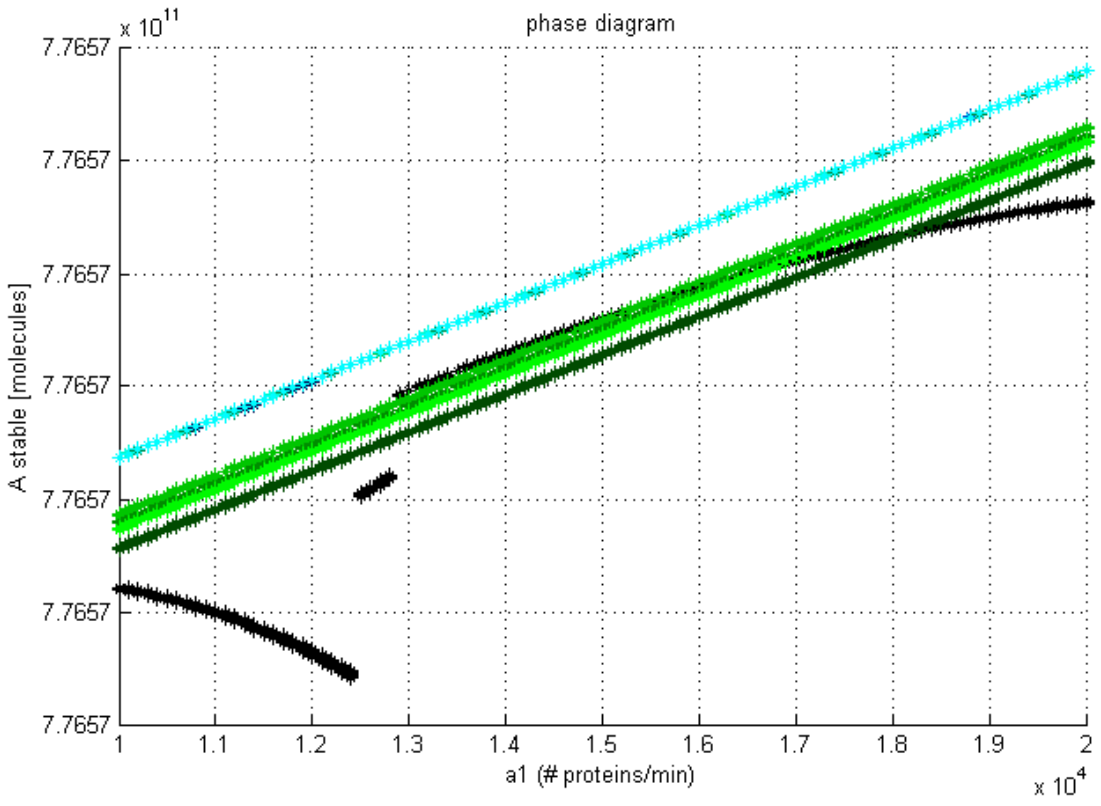

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 10000 to 20000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

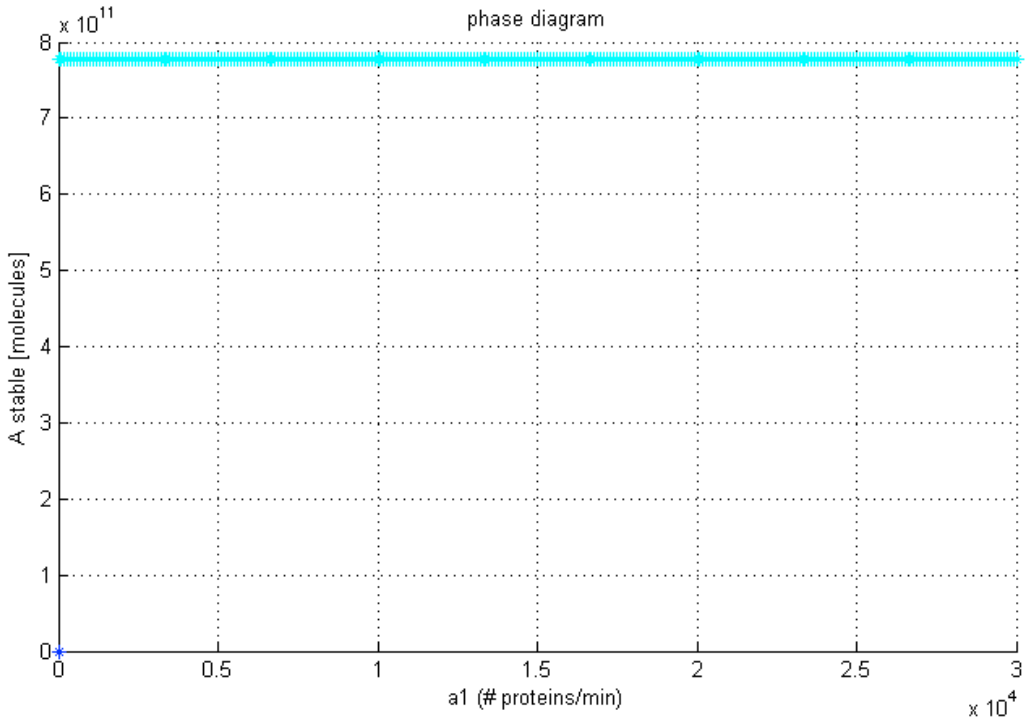

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

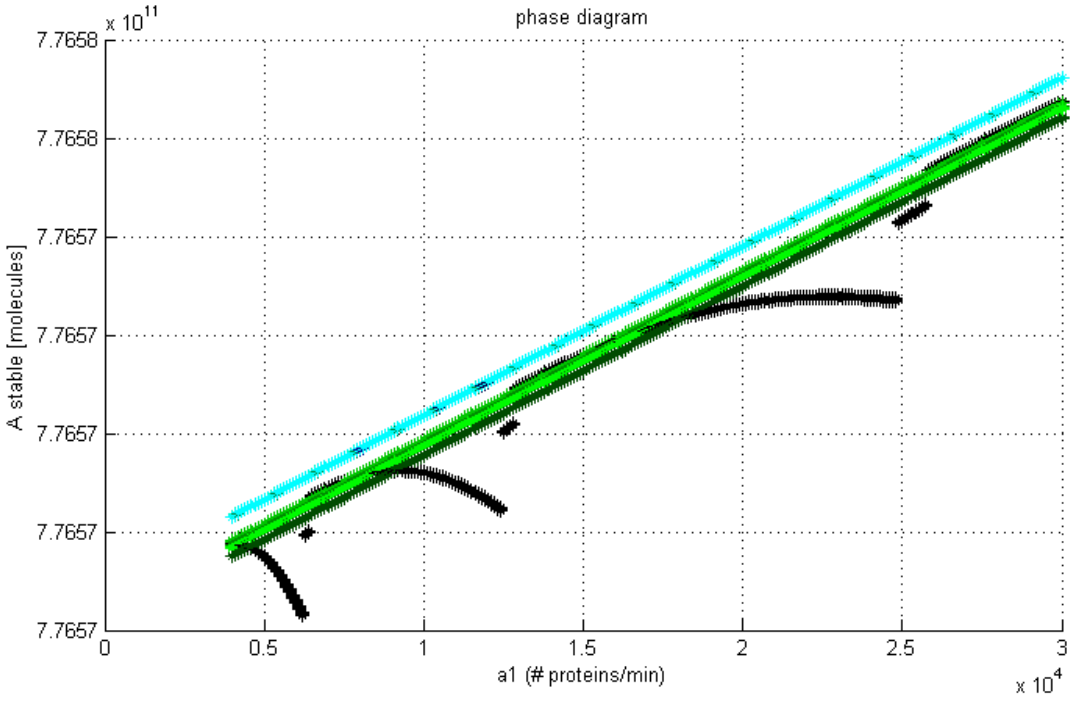

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 4000 to 30000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

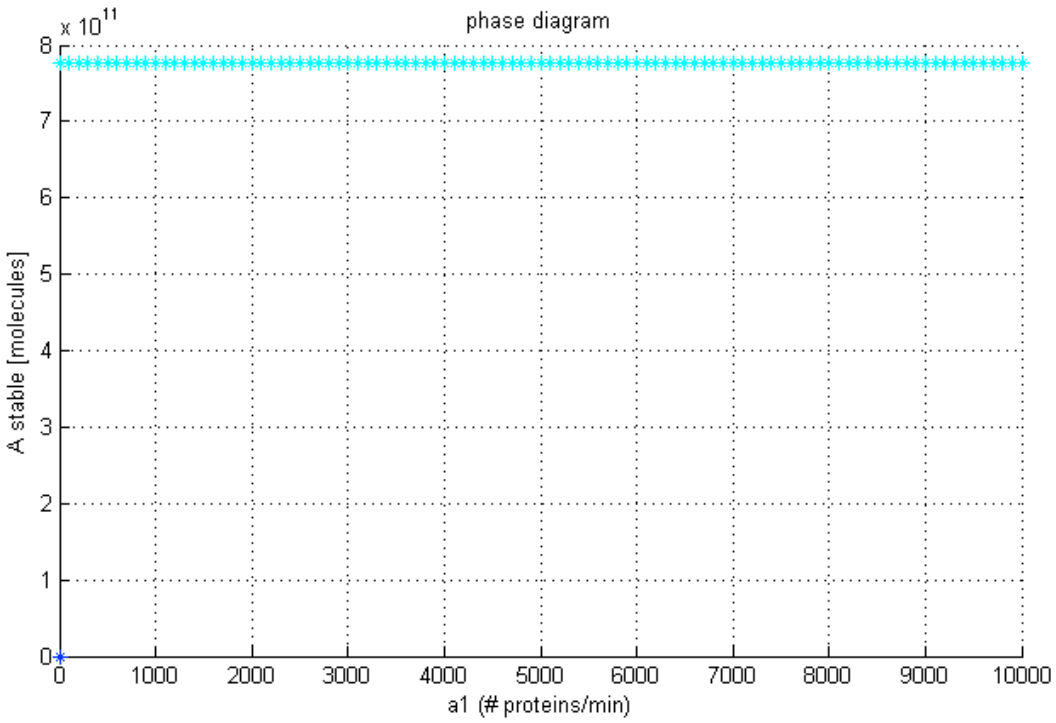

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

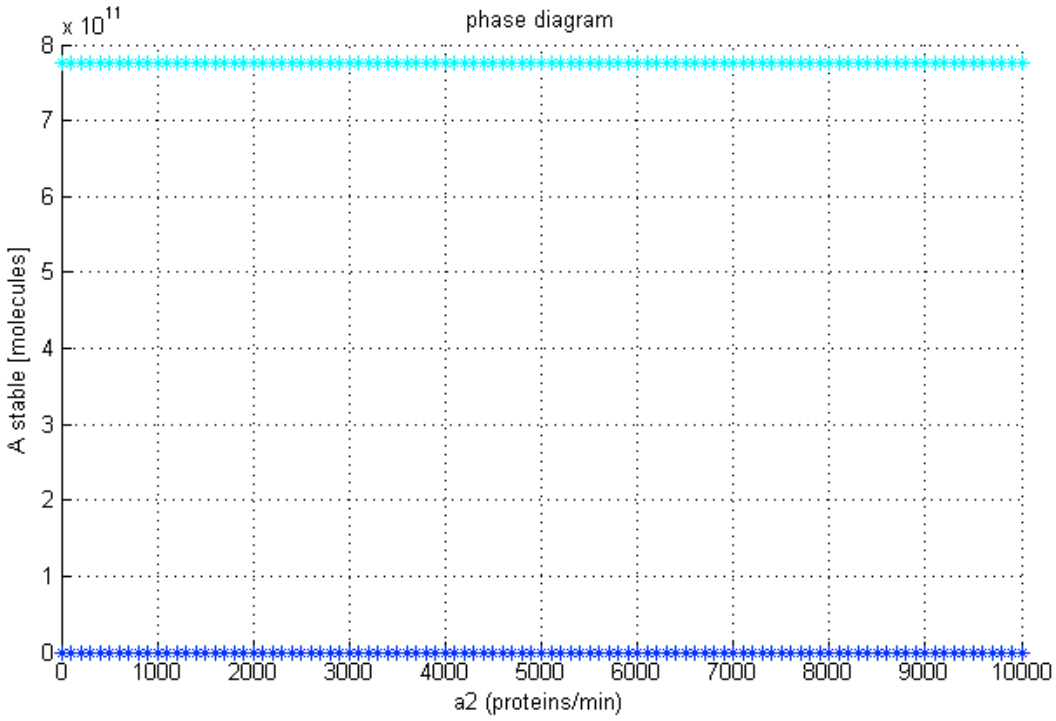

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a2, the basal transcription rate pTREgx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a2 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

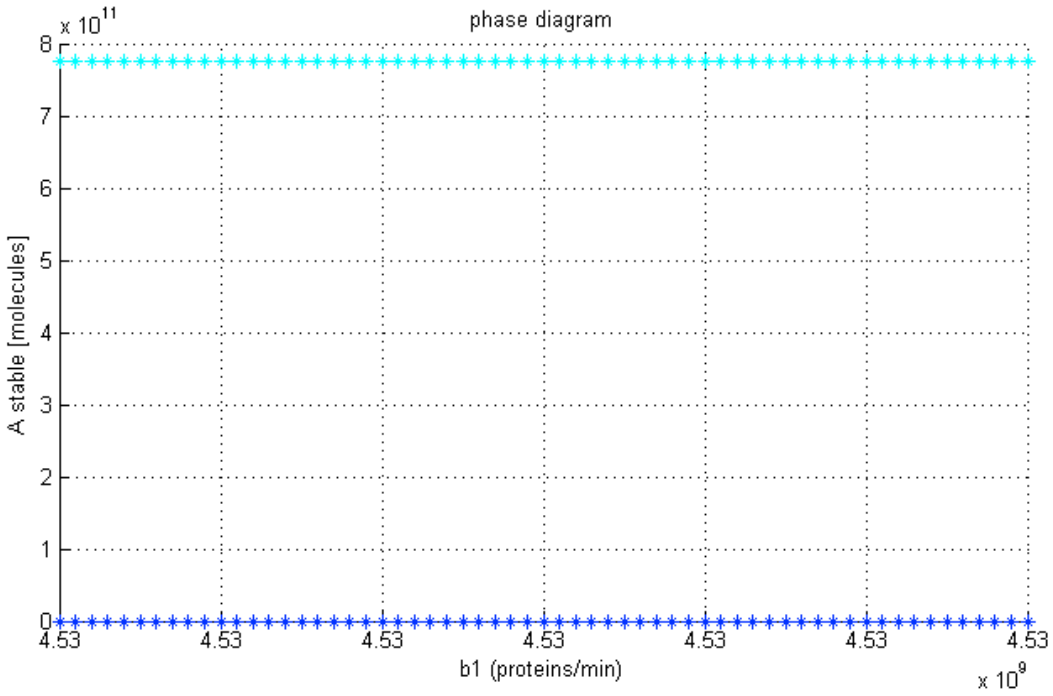

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b1, the the maximal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b1 over a range from 4529999700 to 4530000300 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

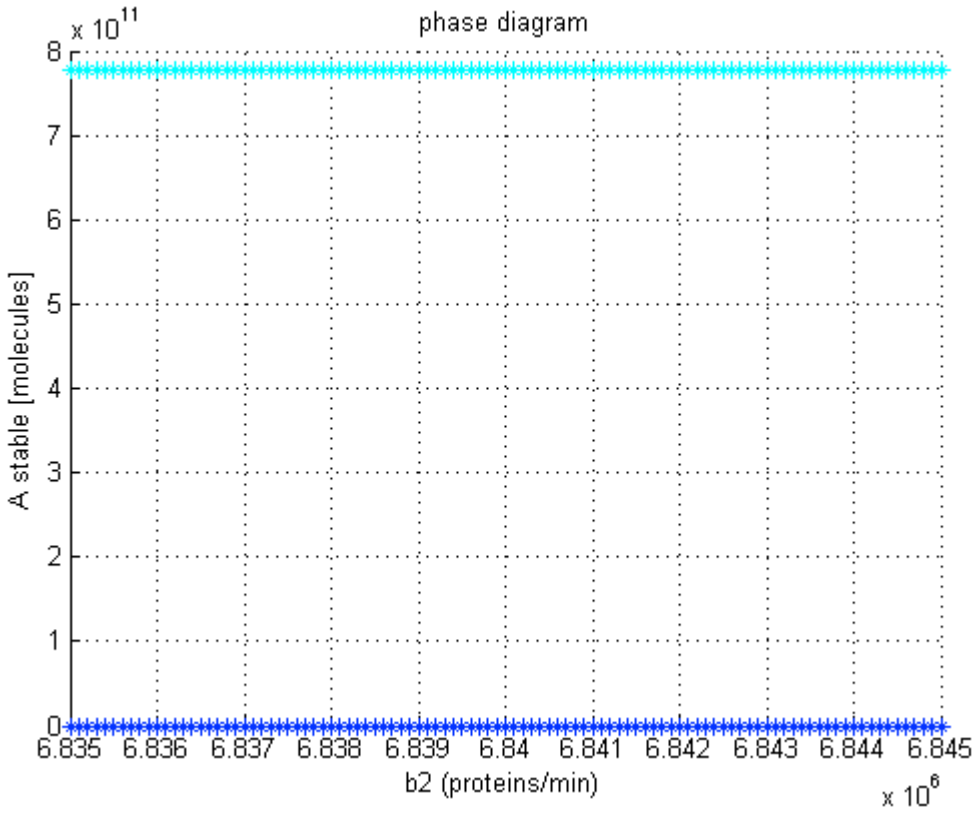

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b2, the maximal transcription rate pTREgx, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b2 over a range from 6835000 to 6845000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

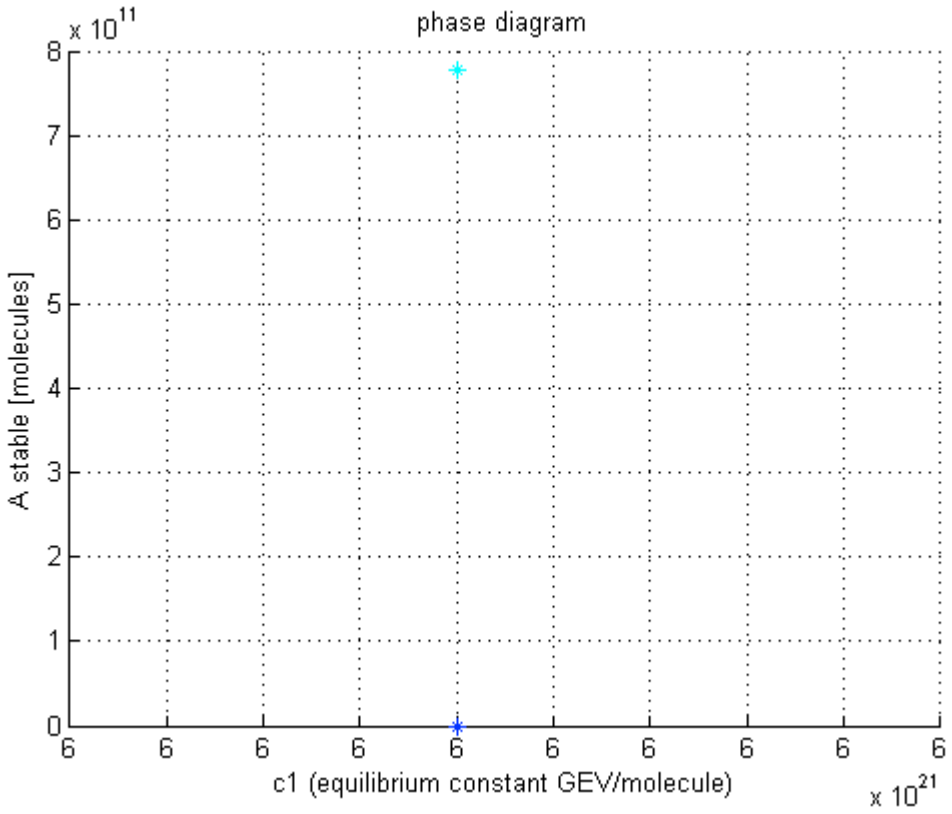

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter c1, the equilibrium constant GEV binding beta-estradiol, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter c1 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

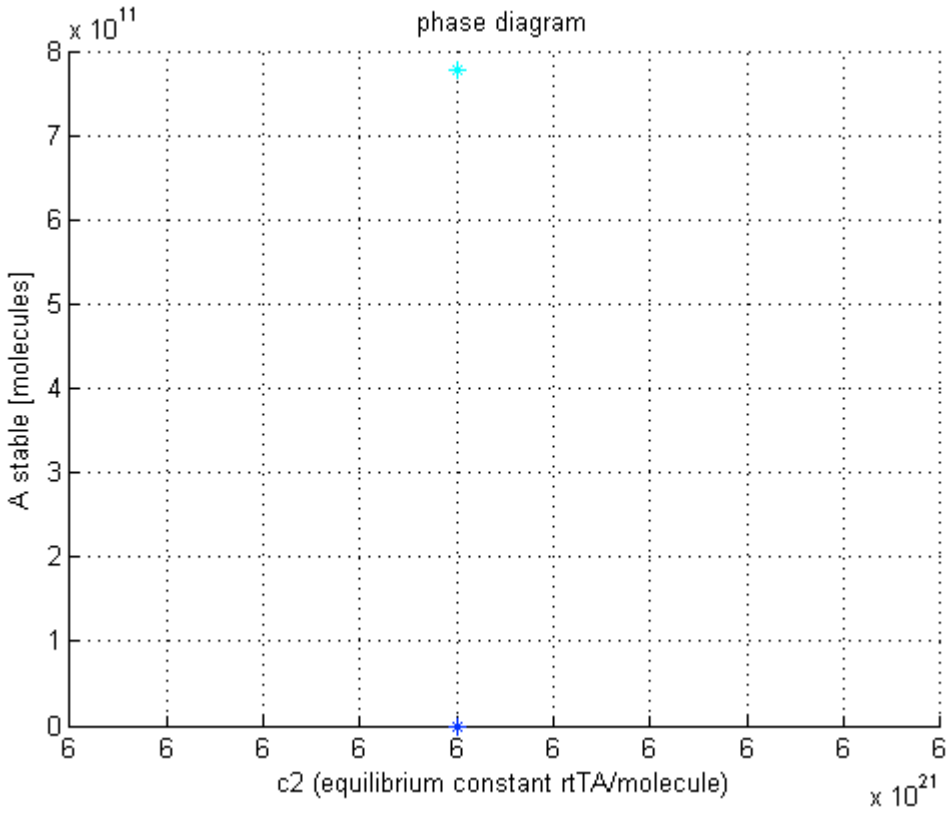

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the equilibrium constant for rtTA, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

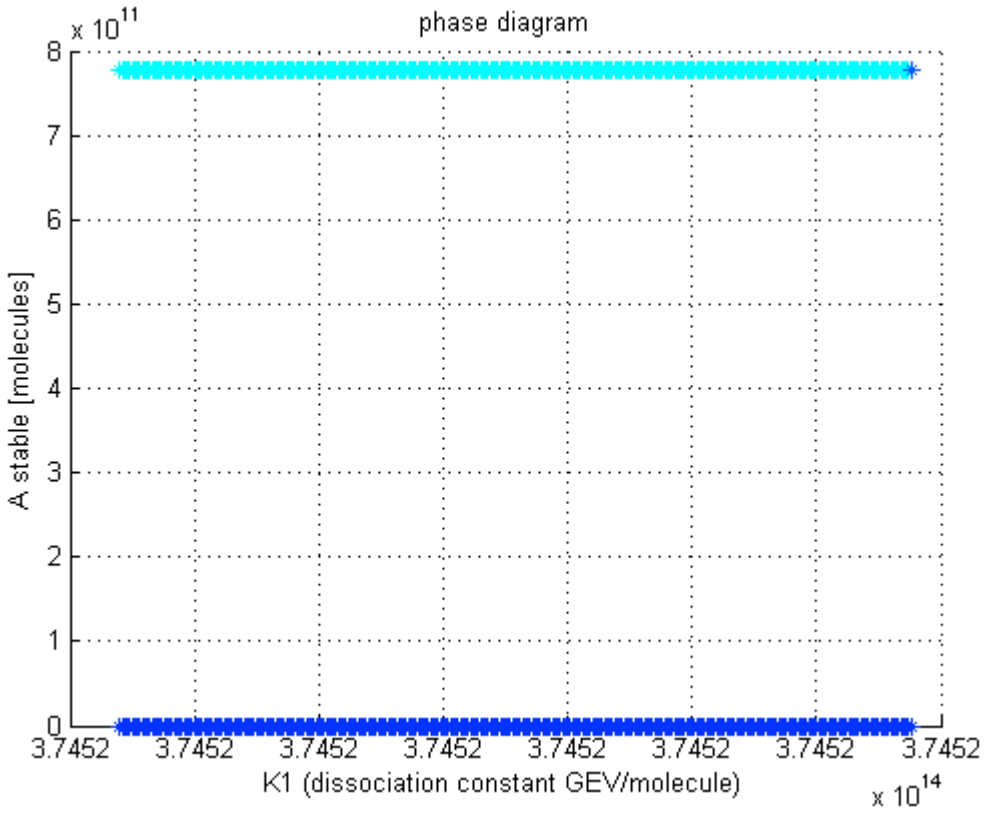

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K1, the dissociation constant for GEV, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K1 over a range from ($3.7452x10^{14}$-500) to ($3.7452x10^{14}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

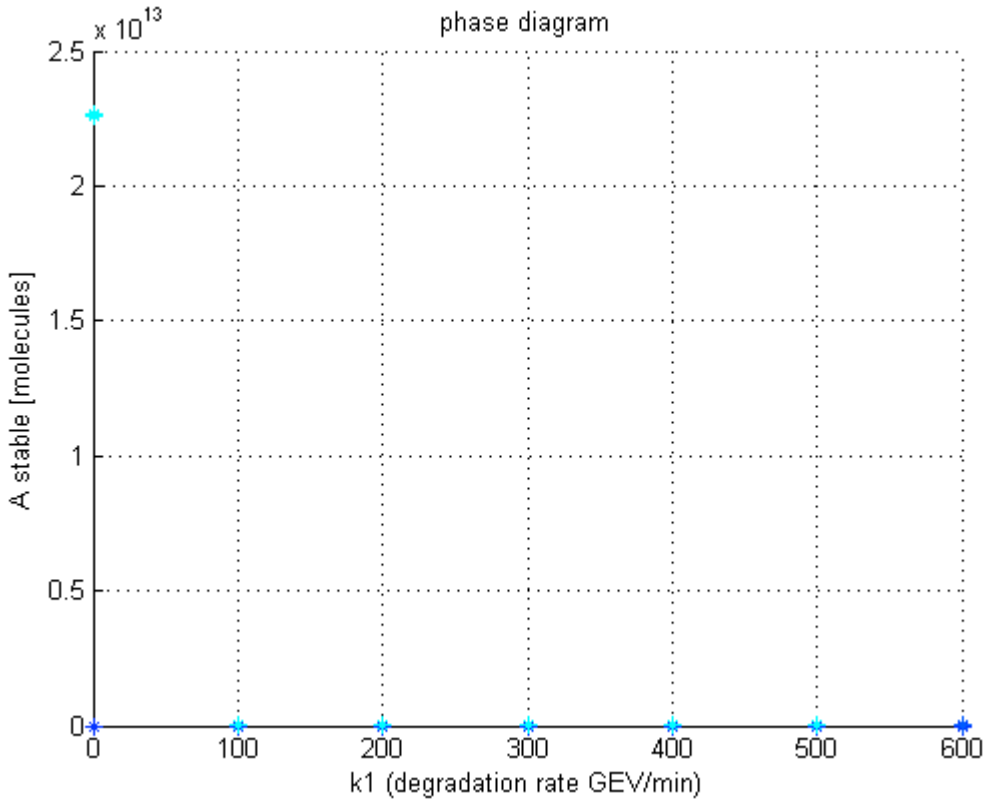

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k1, the degradation rate of GEV, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k1 over a range from 0 to 600 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

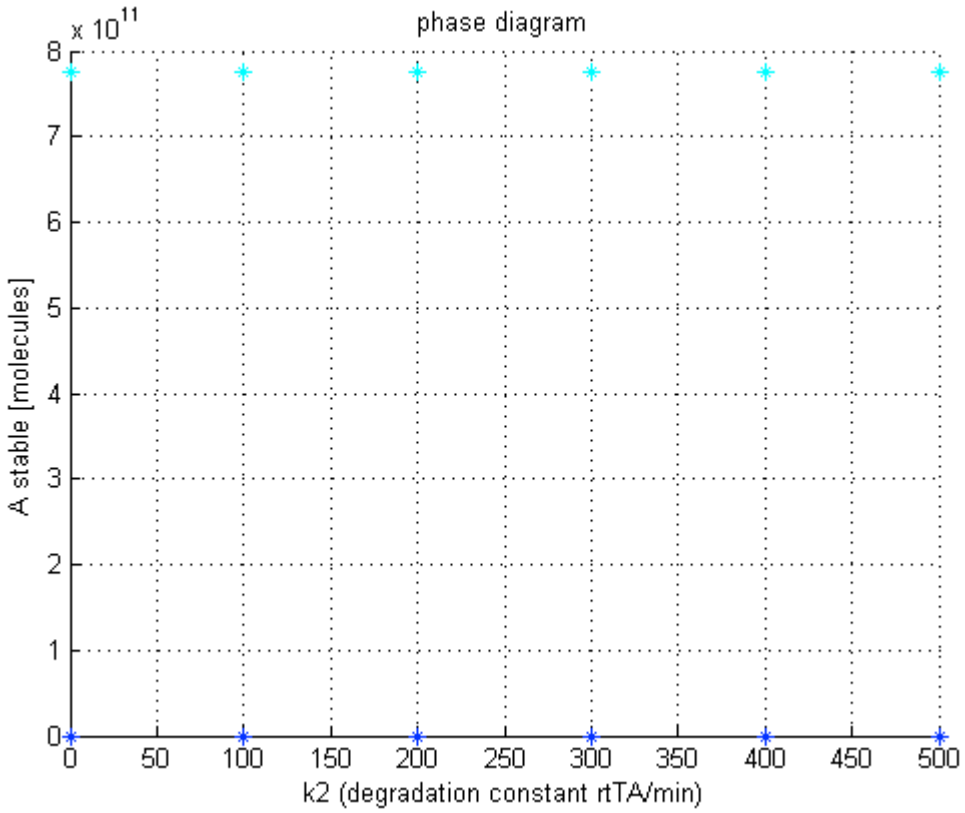

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k2, the degradation rate of rTTA, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k2 over a range from 0 to 500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

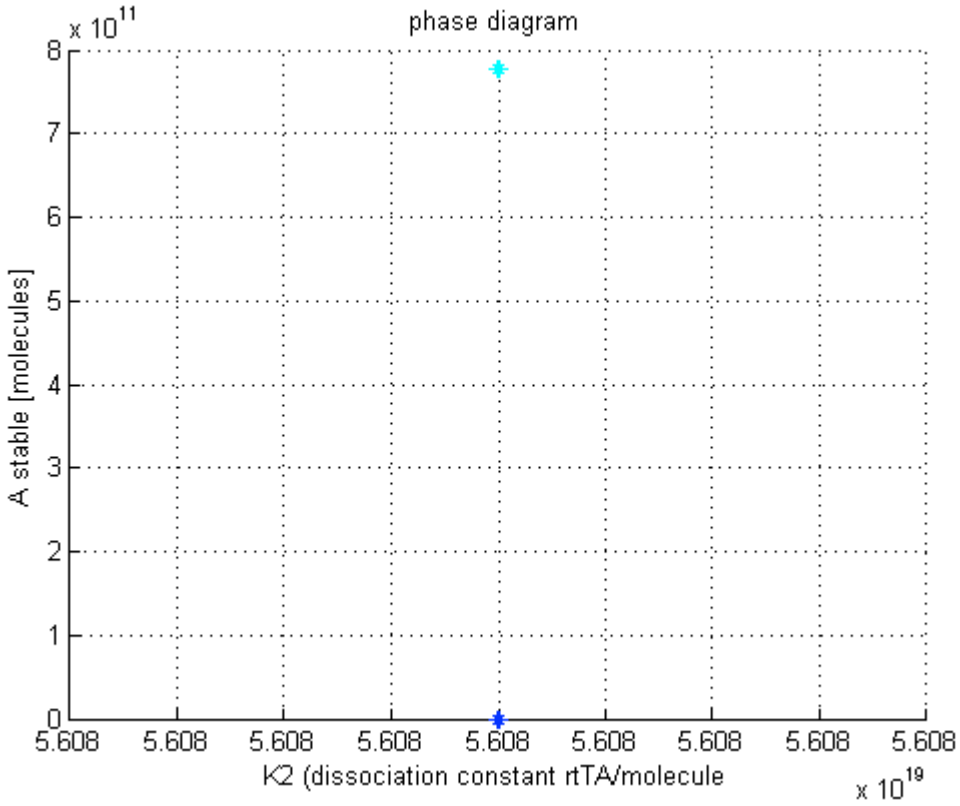

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K2, the dissociation constant for rtTA, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K2 over a range from ($5.608x10^{19}$-500) to ($5.608x10^{19}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

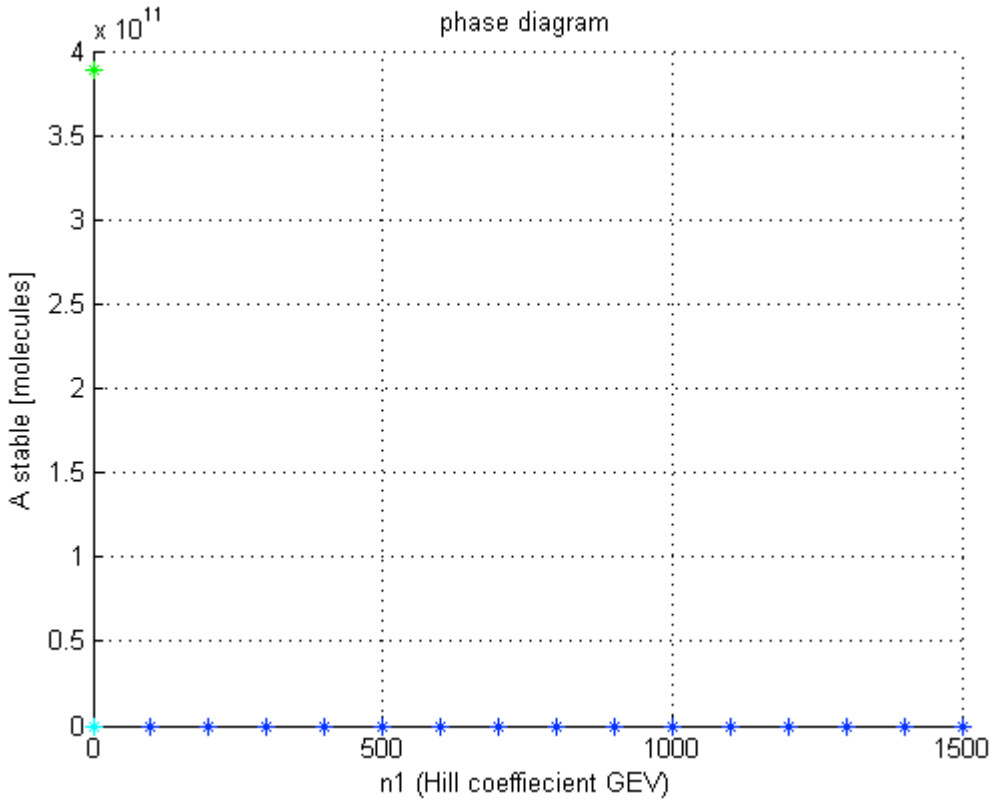

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n1, the GEV hill coefficient, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n1 over a range from 0 to 1500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

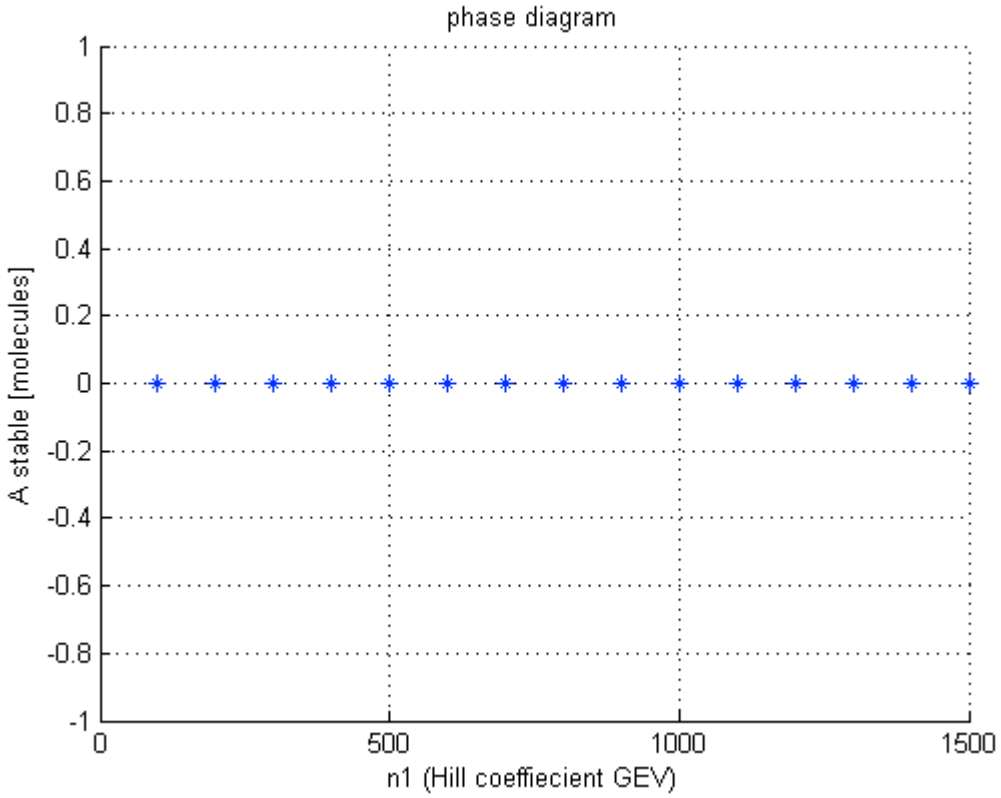

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n1, the GEV hill coefficient, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n1 over a range from 100 to 1500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

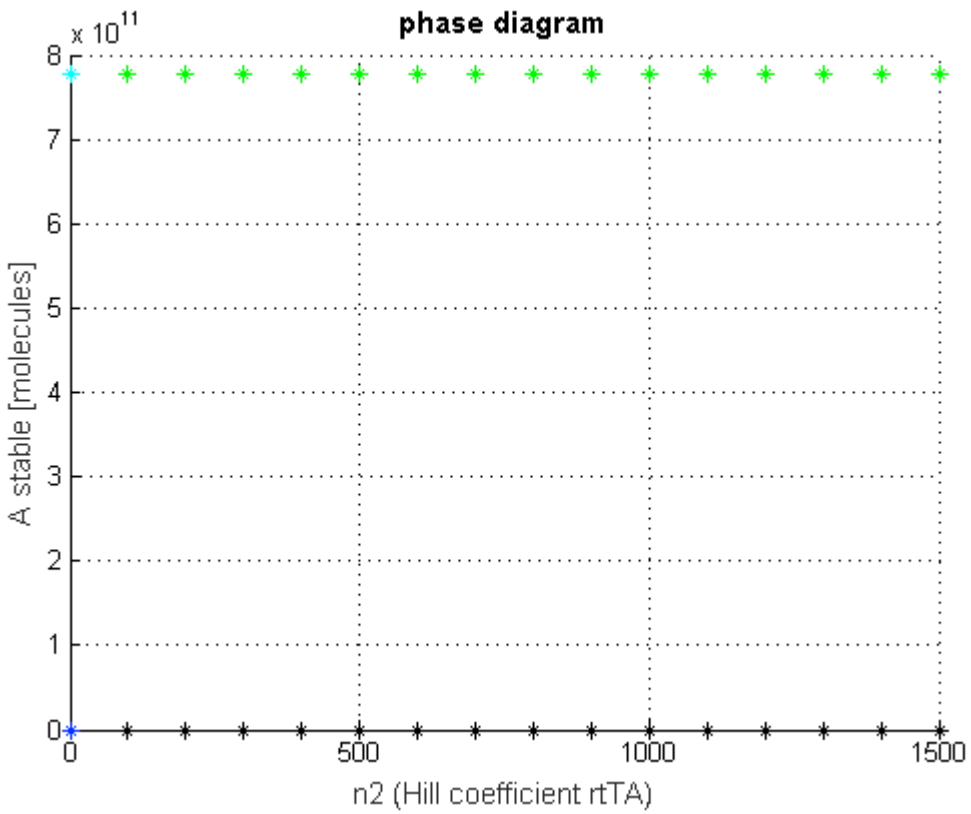

Figure 3: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n2, the rtTA hill coefficient, using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n2 over a range from 0 to 1500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

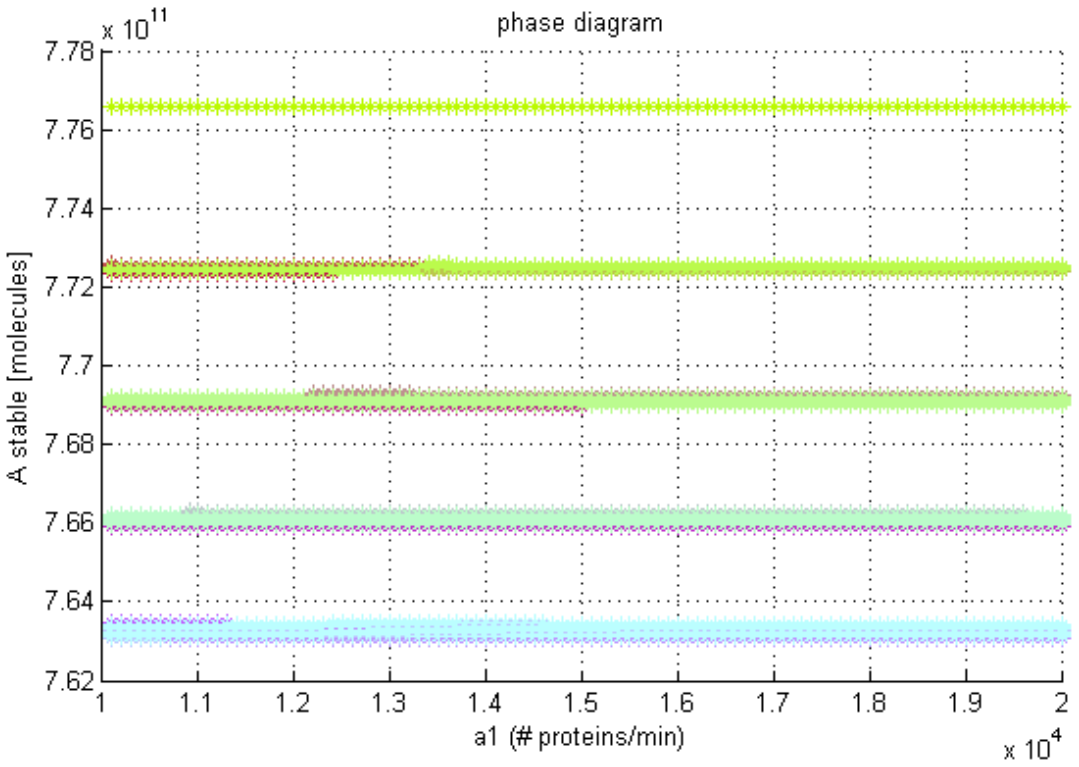

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 10000 to 20000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

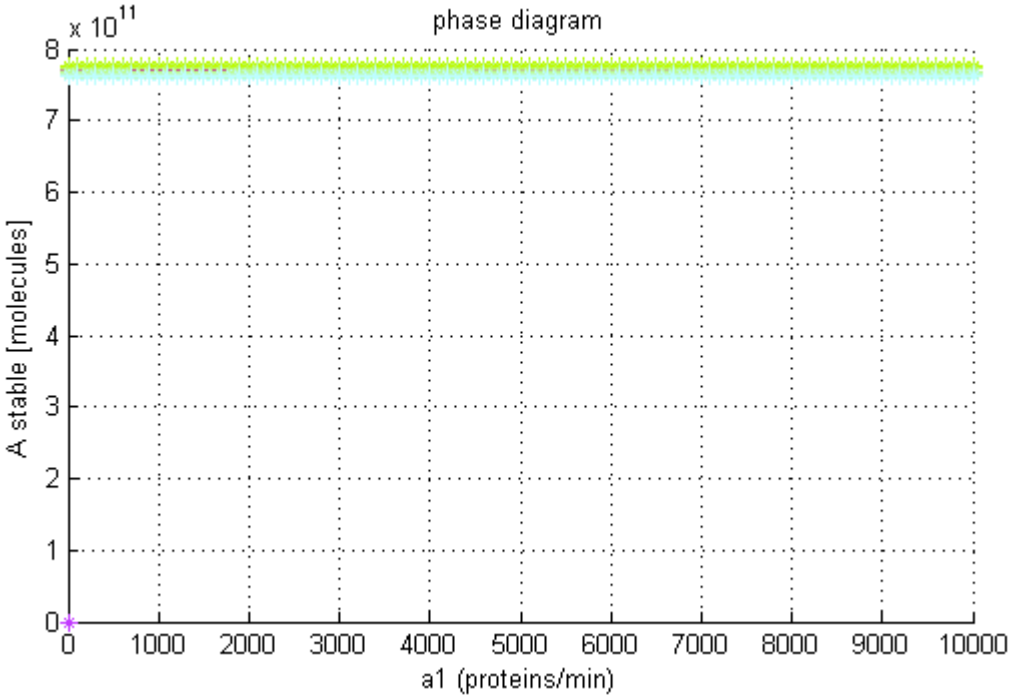

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a1, the basal transcription rate for pGEVtx,, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

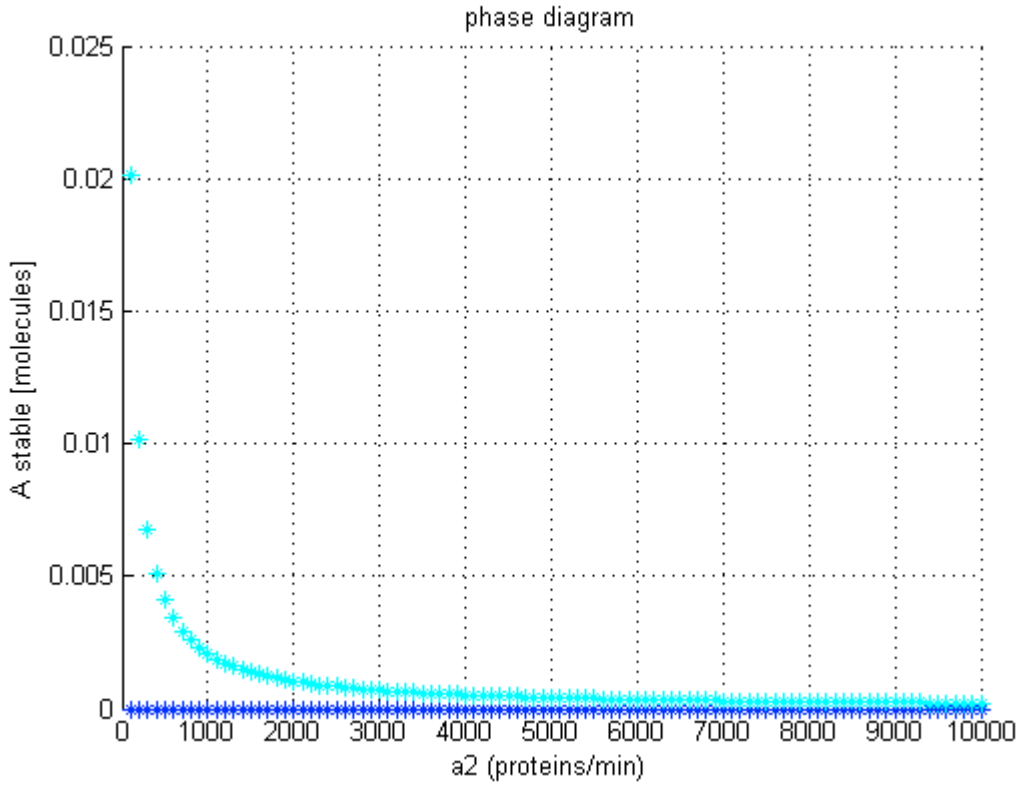

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a2, the basal transcription rate pTREgx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a2 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

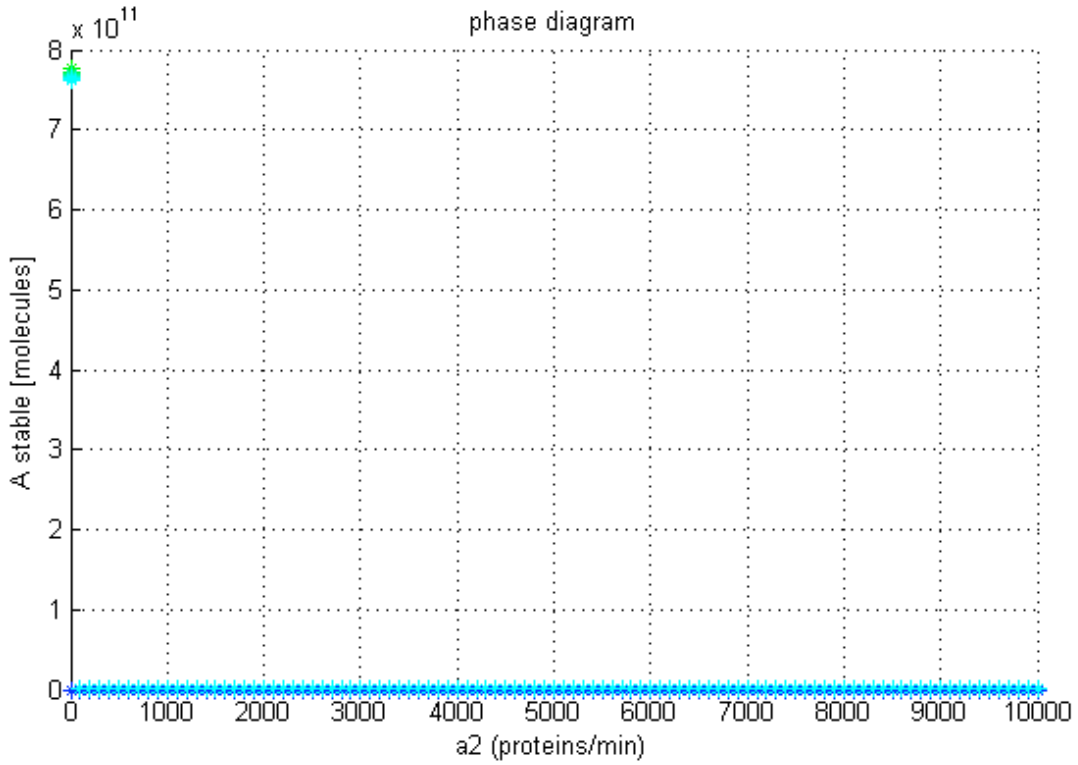

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter a2, the basal transcription rate pTREgx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a2 over a range from 0 to 10000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

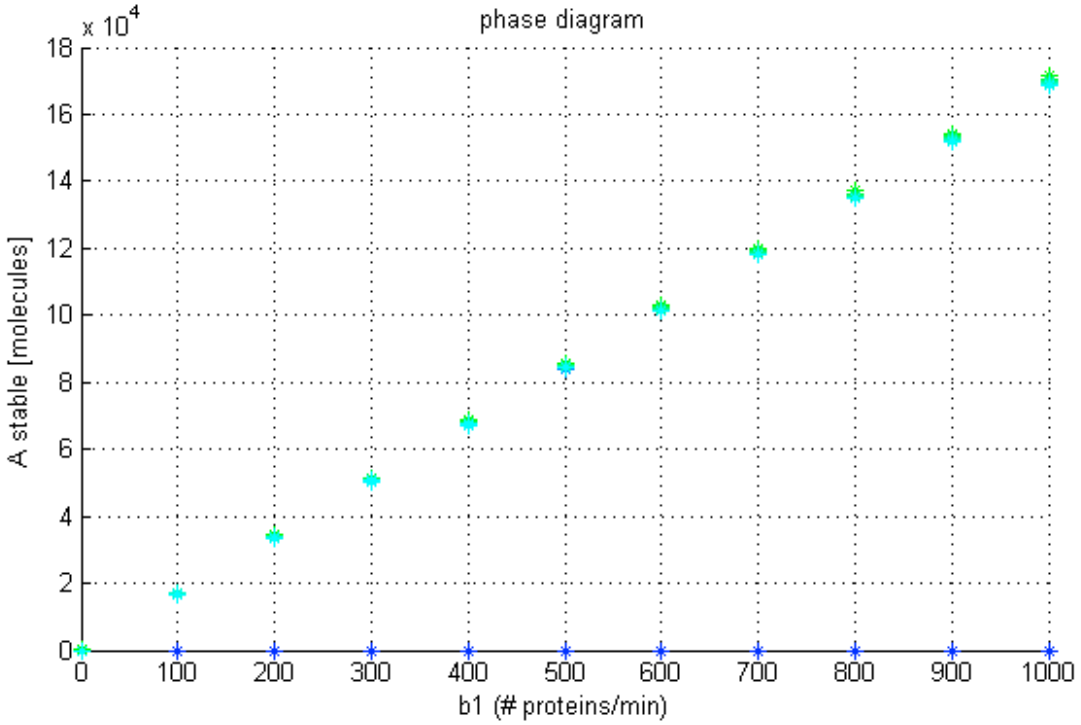

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b1, the maximal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b1 over a range from 0 to 1000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

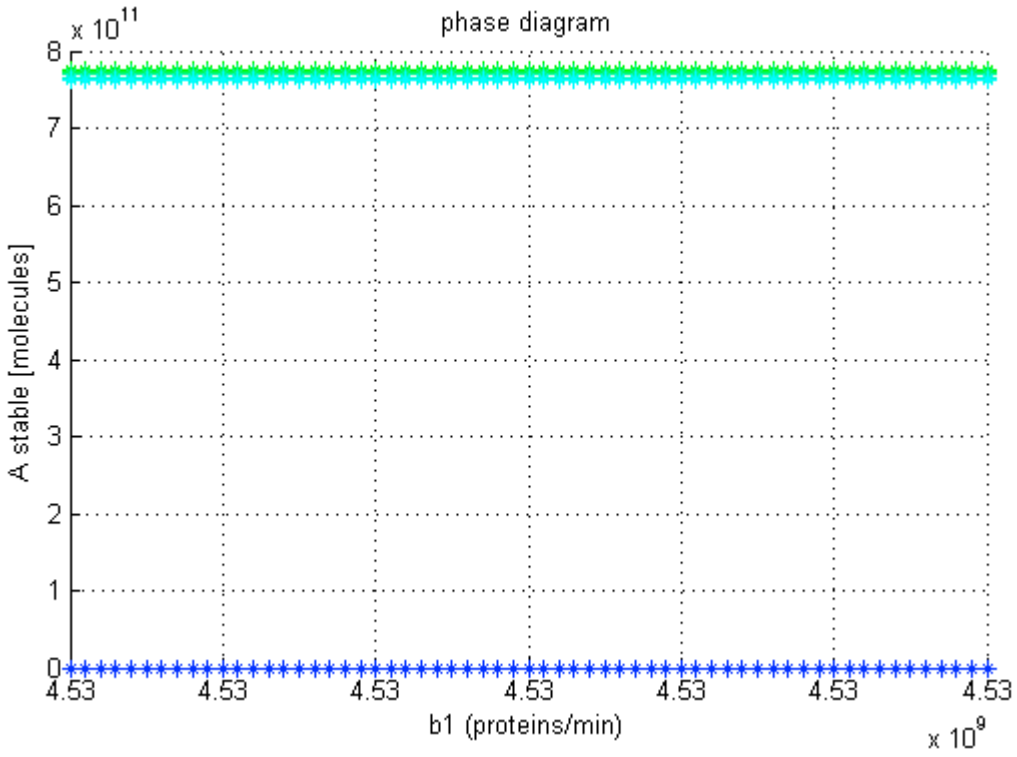

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b1, the maximal transcription rate for pGEVtx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b1 over a range from 4529999700 to 4530000300 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

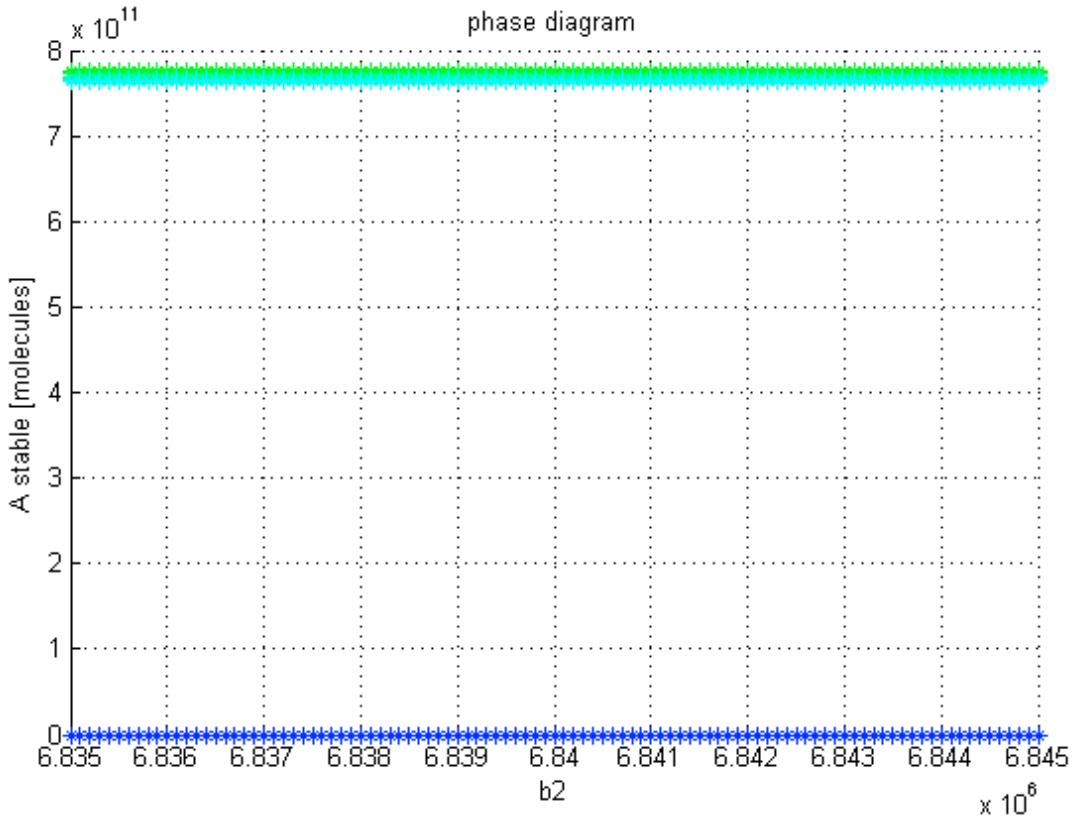

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter b2, the maximal transcription rate pTREgx, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter b2 over a range from 6835000 to 6845000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

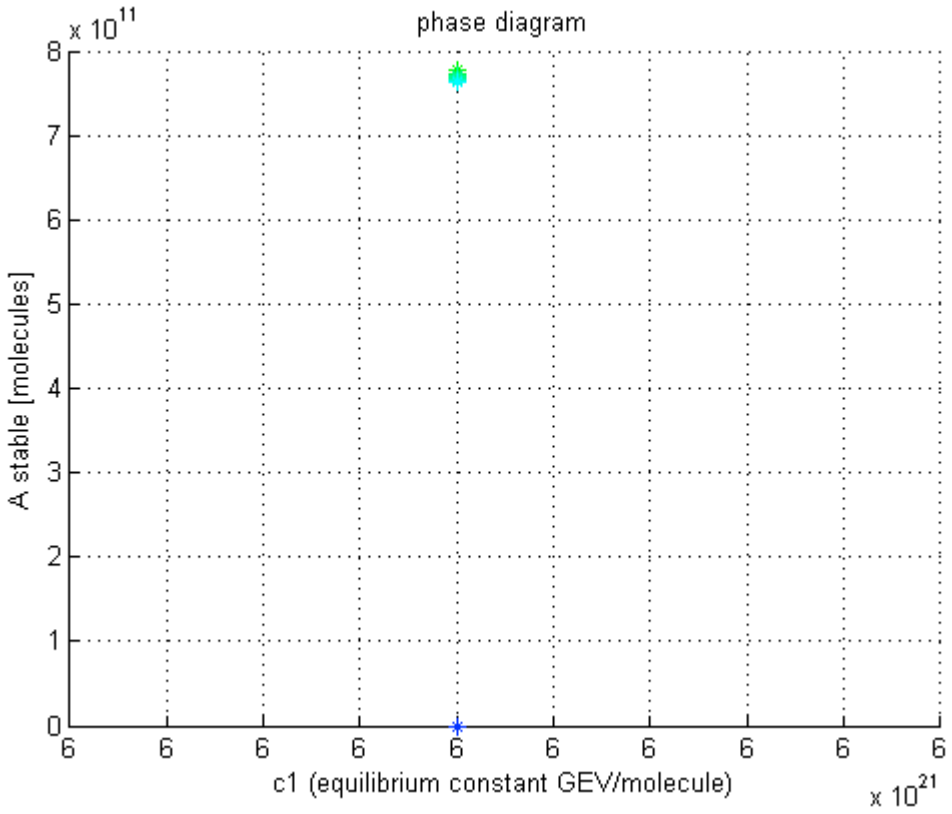

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter c1, the equilibrium constant GEV binding beta-estradiol, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter a1 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

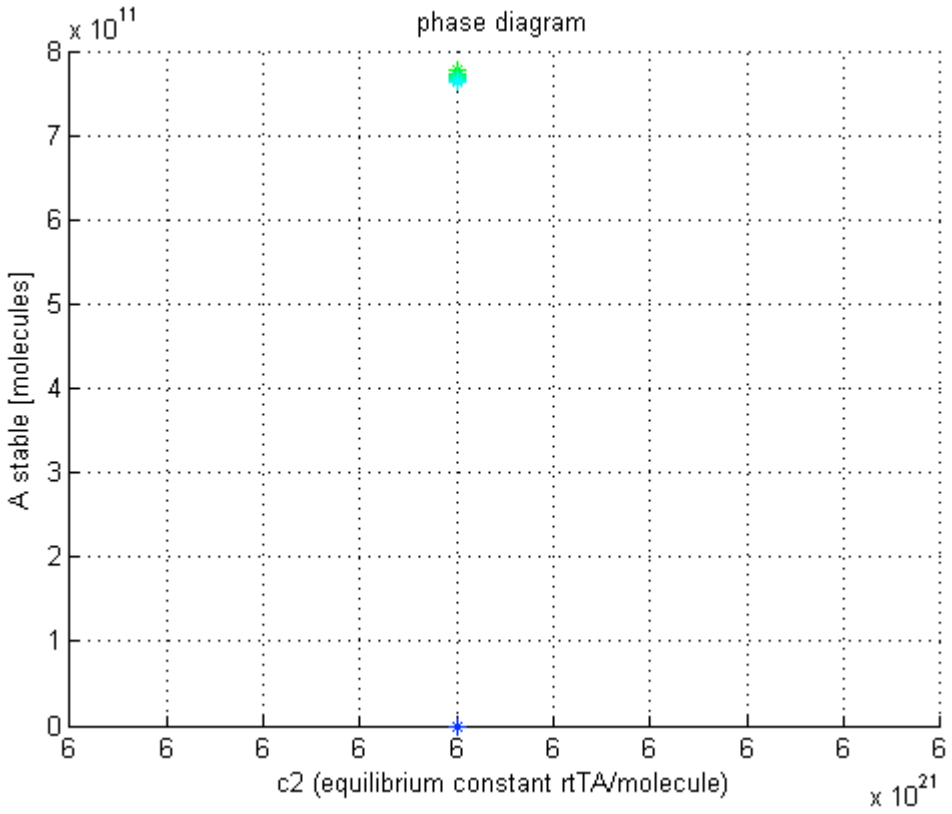

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter c2, the equilibrium constant rtTa binding aTc, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter c2 over a range from ($6x10^{21}$-500) to ($6x10^{21}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

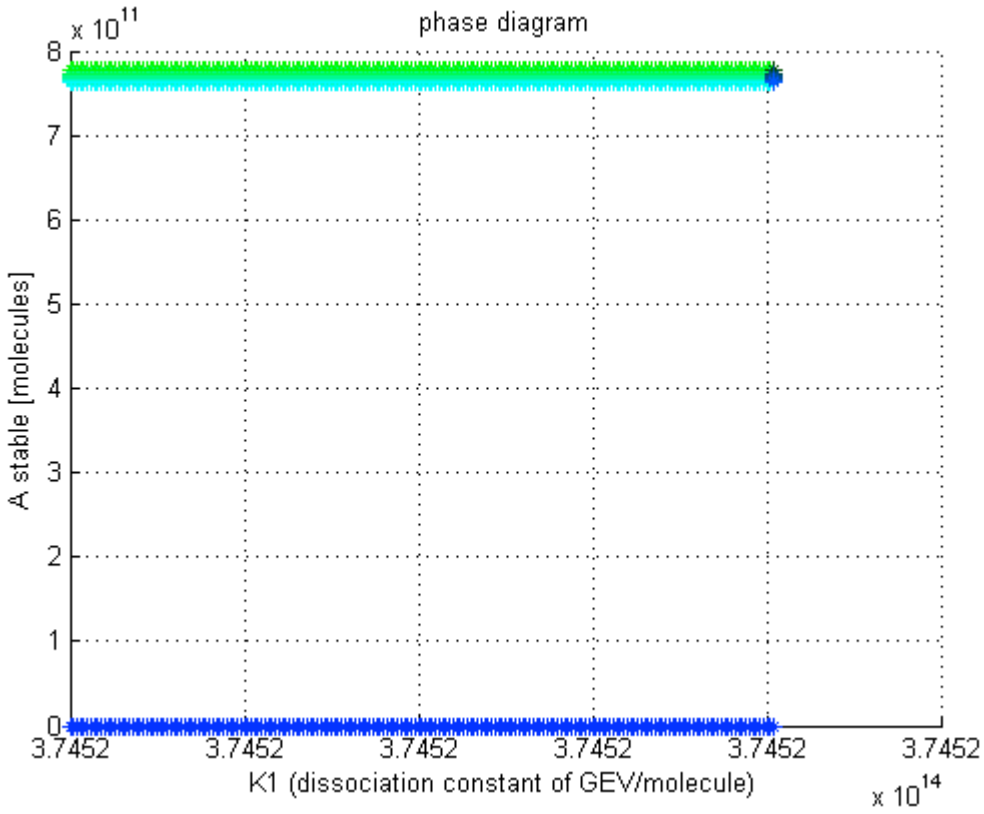

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K1, the dissociation constant of GEV/DNA, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K1 over a range from ($3.7452x10^{14}$-500) to ($3.7452x10^{14}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

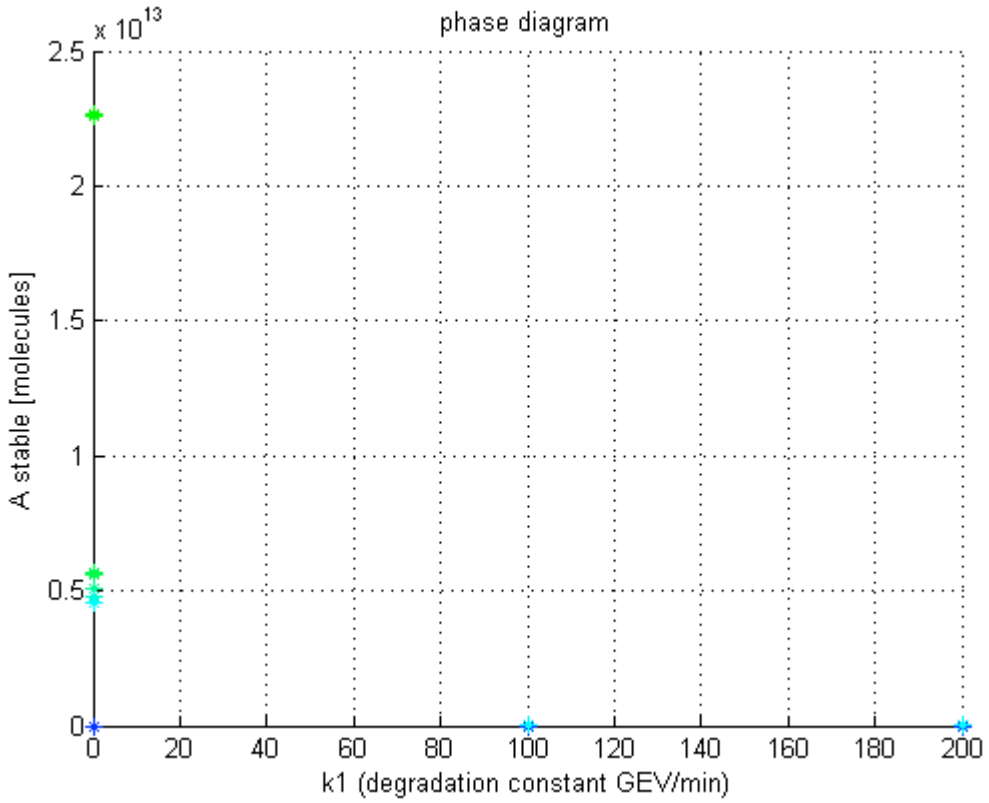

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k1, the degradation constant for GEV, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k1 over a range from 0 to 200 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

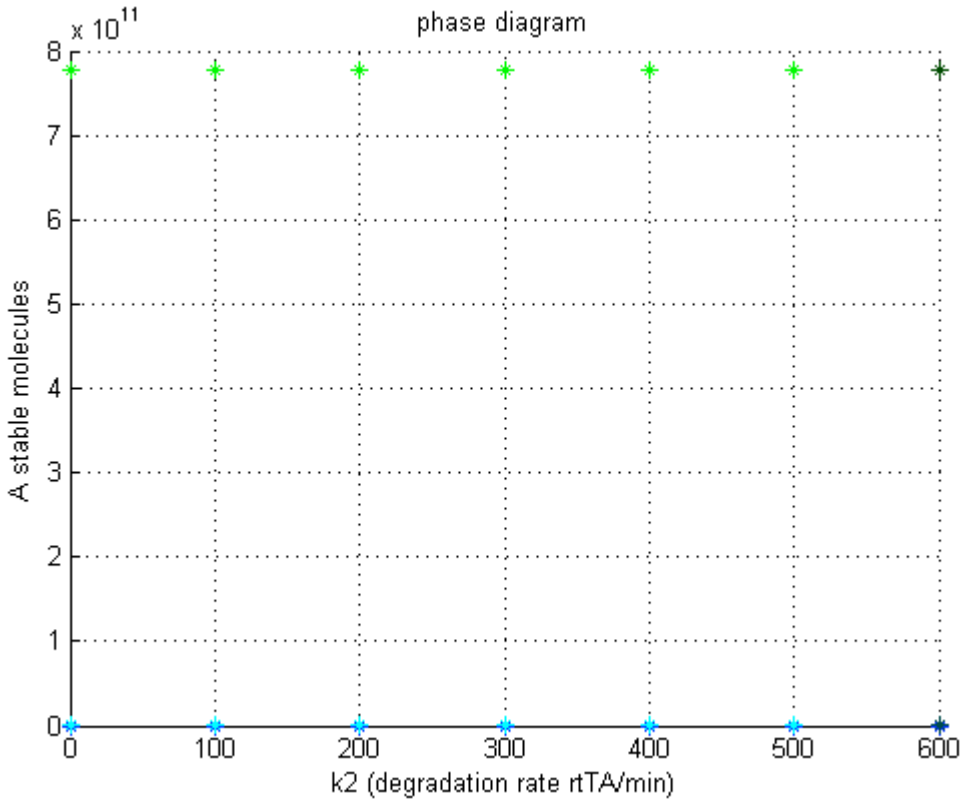

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter k2, the degradation rate of rtTA, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter k2 over a range from 0 to 600 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

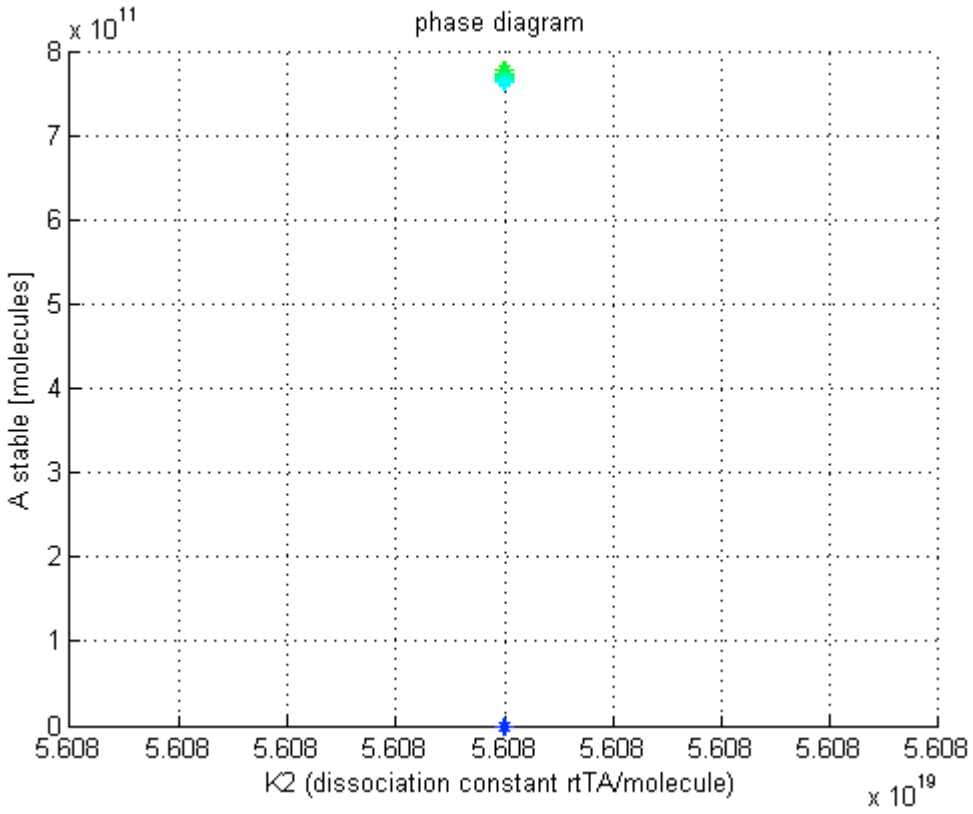

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter K2, the dissociation constant rtTA, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter K2 over a range from ($5.608x10^{19}$-500) to ($5.608x10^{19}$+500) with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

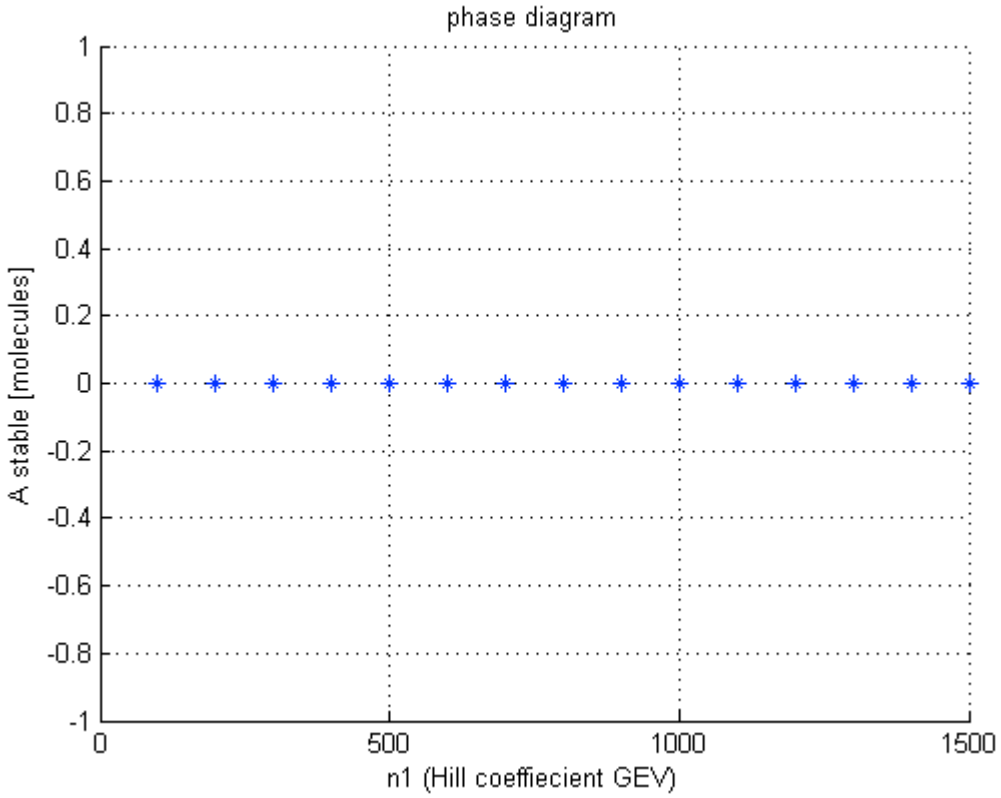

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n1, the GEV hill coefficient, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n1 over a range from 0 to 1500 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

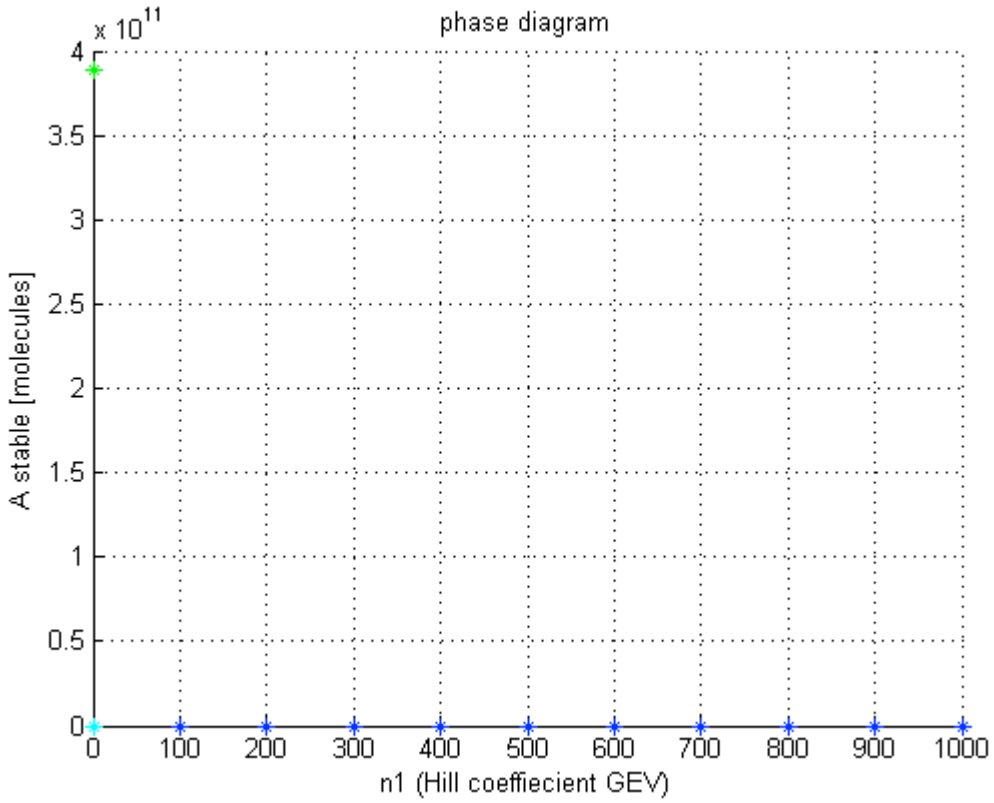

Figure 1: 1D Bifurcation diagram for parameter n1, the GEV hill coefficient, using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at parameter n1 over a range from 0 to 1000 with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

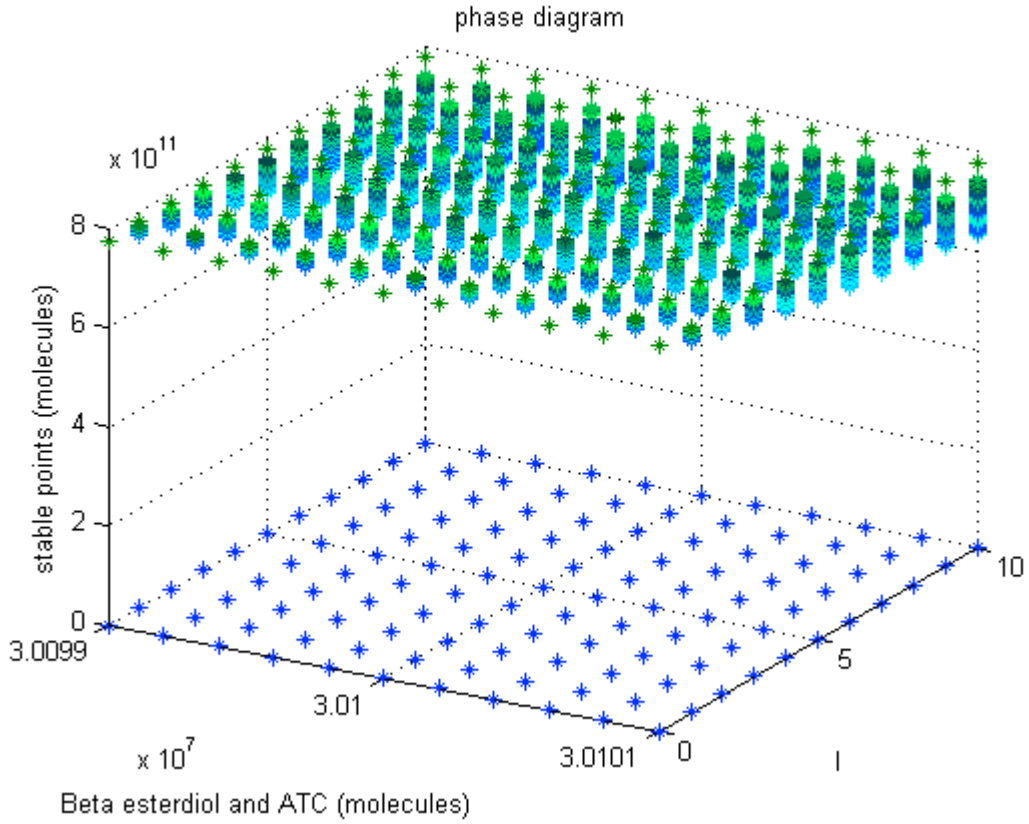

Figure 52: 2D Bifurcation diagram for both the beta esterdiol and ATC parameters using the multiplicative equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at over a range from 30099500 to 30100500 of beta esterdiol and ATC molecules with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

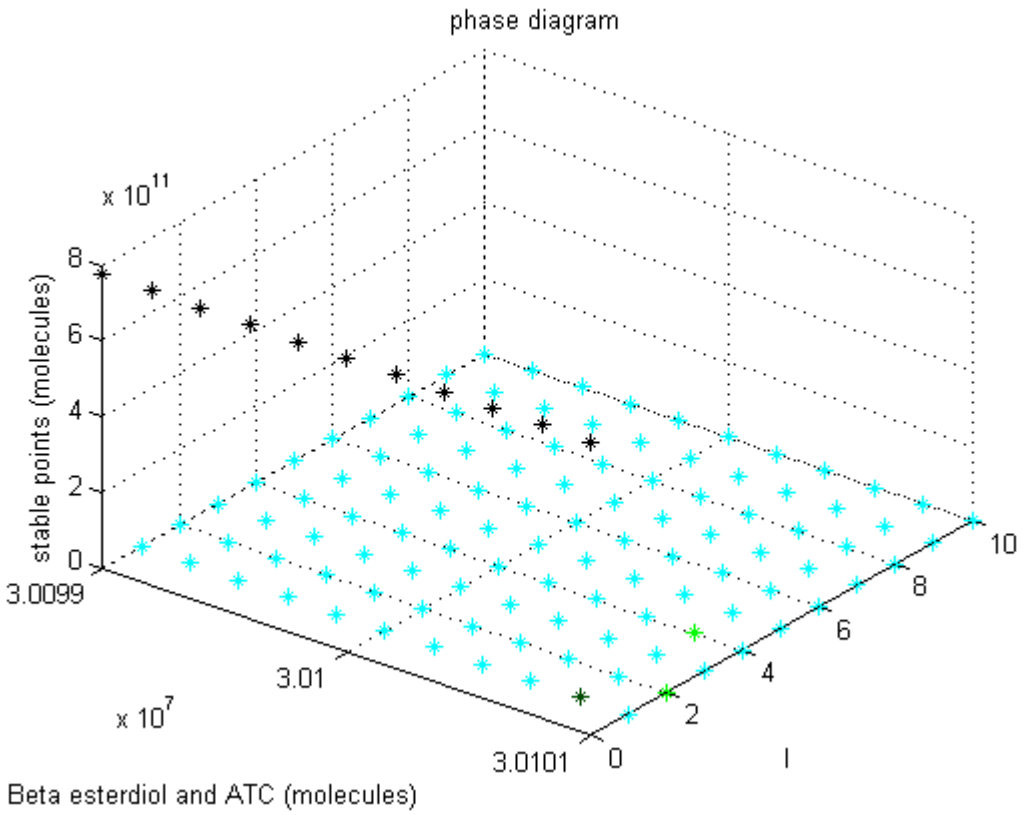

Figure 53: 2D Bifurcation diagram for both the beta esterdiol and ATC parameters using the first additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at over a range from 30099500 to 30100500 of beta esterdiol and ATC molecules with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.

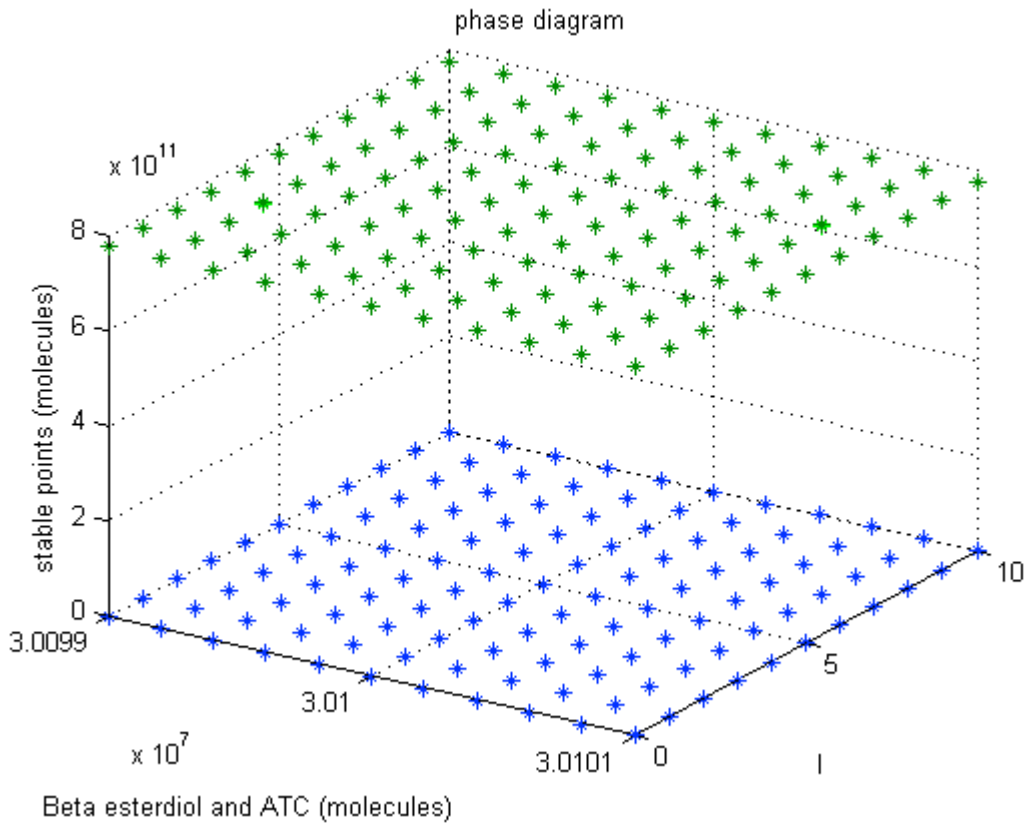

Figure 54: 2D Bifurcation diagram both the beta esterdiol and ATC parameters using the second additive equation of design one. This diagram tests the stability of the system at over a range from 30099500 to 30100500 of beta esterdiol and ATC molecules with various starting concentrations of GEV and rtTA. The last 100 points from each condition of each simulation are plotted against the concentrations **of the drugs** and show the presence of the stable points.